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DRAMAS OF THE WEST.

Cyrus Lindsley and Ella Moore.

"When we now (1828) consider the horror of women and children, in conceiving such an enemy (Indians) always about them in the pathless wilderness, it astonishes us, that settlers could ever have been found, who would put their lives in their hands, and march so far away from their native country and home, to encounter these dangers. We are surprised, that they could cheerfully meet the labors of cultivation and the field, constantly surrounded by these dangers; and still more, that they would expose themselves to the greatest dangers of hunting, under such circumstances. But notwithstanding all these difficulties and dangers, in number and magnitude not to be described, the population of Kentucky was constantly increasing."—*Flint's Geography and History of the Western States.*

With one exception, what posed Mr. Flint in retrospect, as greatly poses me, who was an eye witness to the mysterious effect of the spirit of emigration to the West in the face of death in his most appalling forms. But long since have I ceased to wonder that women were found to face such horrors! as I have lived long enough and seen sufficient evidence to prove, that wheresoever, fathers, sons, brothers, and husbands, will go, daughters, mothers, sisters, and wives will go, and go cheerfully.—Not to speak of another connexion, which if possible, sublimes the soul of a virtuous woman, above even the feelings of a wedded wife—but are they not wedded in the highest sense of the term? * * *

This entire self devotion of women to those to whom they are connected by blood, or still stronger ties, is neither the exclusive virtue of the cabin or the palace, nor is its exertion found alone in the middle rank; it belongs to human nature, and consoles us in misfortune, in sickness, wounds and death, as it sweetens prosperity, and sheds a brighter sunshine over our days of joy and gladness.

Amongst those who floated down the great western current, very few were wealthy, but many were they, who had seen better days and were wafted to the wilderness, by the storms and tempests of life. Many were females, reared in the very lap of ease, and whose bright and buoyant minds, long thought only of such days to come in future as they had seen in the past.

Of all the early parents of the now populous Kentucky, of either sex, there were few if any more remarkable than was Ella Moore. In Ella was combined beyond any other woman with whom I was ever acquainted, the masculine and feminine in feeling. She seemed to neglect the graces of a polished woman, and yet, was eminently graceful in every act; she seemed to speak from impulse without reflection, yet never spoke what herself or others could wish unsaid. In her manners there was a careless veil, but it was a veil only to the common crowd; to those who knew her intimately and were capable of appreciating her true character, she was regarded as possessing deep reflection in an eminent degree. This was shown at an early age, in her keen insight of the true character of those presented to her notice. Though never known to speak with asperity even with severity of any one in their absence, her resentments were as deep, intense, and durable as her attachments. The one course of feeling led, however, to unwearied and unshrinking acts of kindness and love under every change of fortune; the other led only to coldness—revenge, even by a whisper was too far below her nature to be even for a moment thought of. This exalted woman was an only child, of wealthy parents in the city of ——. Her father a merchant for a long series of years regarded as amongst the most prosperous of his class. Engaged in very extensive concerns with the mother country, the colonial disputes involved him with many more than one, and in 1775, the once rich and honoured Henry Moore was a bankrupt and a widower. With no stain upon his integrity, but the reverse, and though an Englishman, yet an ardent advocate of the colonial cause! yet Henry Moore, thought he saw, perhaps he was not deceived, the frown of public scorn on him, found most powerful support, from the person who of all others in ordinary cases, who would have most contributed, to aggravate his misfortunes; that person was his daughter. But we must go back in time, and retrace other events.

Henry Moore was a branch of an aristocratic family, in whose views the pursuits by which every society must be supported, were dishonorable, and considered commerce amongst the degrading pursuits. In these *high or low* notions as different minds place them, Henry Moore might have passed uselessly through life, if his fortune had not been diverted from their course. With a natural disposition in which slept the latent fire which only demanded some violent blow to strike into a flame—at a fashionable watering place, like every other person of sense, in like condition, sauntering about with contempt in his heart for the very pleasures in which he participated, he was on a certain day leaning against a pillar, which formed a part of the front of a Hotel, and enjoying one of the few rational amusements the place afforded; that was, gazing on the Ocean, spreading like an eternity before him. Several pleasure boats were skimming along shore, when a sudden flaw of wind threw one of these light barks on her beam ends, and precipitated the persons on board into the deep. This incident was one of those which always restore such minds as that of Henry Moore to full energy. His hat, shoes, and upper garments, with a very valuable watch, were in an instant thrown on the pavement and the intrepid young man in the waves. In a few moments he was again on shore with the only person rescued from the wreck. That person turned out to be the only daughter of a rich London merchant, and by a very natural consequence, Henry Moore as soon as he discovered the intrinsic value of his prize considered himself at liberty to claim its possession. So thought not his family, but as it is probable, not one amongst them ever suspected the true cast of his character, they threw oil on the flame, which was blown to a conflagration by the father of the young lady. This true Englishman, returned with compound interest, the contempt of the aristocracy for his mercantile profession, and when Henry Moore made proposals for his daughter, received them with the following blunt address.

"Young gentleman, we live in a country with two codes of laws, one for the nation and the other for the nobility, as you choose to entitle yourself. My daughter is of too good a family to be made an object of neglect. She is a true born Englishwoman, with neither spot or blemish on her or her blood kindred—don't interrupt me. You may think yourself an object of great consequence, but you are only one, and cannot if you would, protect my child against the whole of your clan. My consent therefore, depends on one condition, and one only, and remember, that my child will not, even to be your wife, desert her father—either come into my family or never again speak on the subject."

The Moore family had conducted their side of the affair in such a manner as to fully prepare the way for a total breach between them and Henry, and it is probable, if they had succeeded in separating him from the object of his choice, the breach between him and his family would have been still irreparable. Sufficient to say, that Henry and Mrs. Moore, with their father was in a few days in London, and in a few years, Henry took place in the counting house, so long and so honorably filled by his wife's father.

Time who tames the most restive of our feelings, if he does not soften our hearts, brought reflection to Henry Moore, and on several occasions, he found that his own embittered relations if they were determined to shew him no favor, they were as inveterately determined to do him injury, when chance put it in their power, which happened more than once. These, with political reasons induced him to transfer his family and business to the colonies, whose cause he espoused with all the energy and rectitude of his nature. His wife, long declining, survived her removal little more than a year, and Henry Moore in his adopted country had when the storm burst in 1775, of all that shared his blood or family affinity, his energetic daughter Ella. It need hardly be said that the education and early habits of Henry Moore, were the opposite of such as fitted him for the pursuit which fortune threw him into, and that such a change demanded a corresponding moral change; a demand very seldom complied with. Moore had also a generosity of feeling, which when indulged, is the rock of ruin to the merchant. He became security for a villain, who realized as much money as he could secure, sailed to Europe and left Henry Moore a bankrupt.

Ella Moore was one of those human beings, who in an intellectual point of view, has no infancy. From twelve years of age, she was her father's house keeper and domestic adviser. Now in her seventeenth year, Ella saw that grief was preying on the heart of her only parent. She redoubled her care and attention, but obtruded not into what she, however, suspected. But the cloud became deep, and Henry Moore sat down one evening to his tea in a state of utter depression. Ella saw at length the tear falling down his wan visage, and what child can withstand the tear of a parent! She threw her arms round his neck and sobbed, "My dear Father I know all."

"That we are ruined"—burst from the heaving heart of the father.

Ella released her embrace and stepping back, assumed that commanding and inspiring attitude and look which distinguished her through life.

"Ruined, no my father, we are not ruined, nor can we be ruined, whilst we can set the world at defiance. Your character no one can or dare touch. Let the world have all it can take from us. Our peace of mind, our integrity, and our power of laboring for our support, are goods which God and ourselves can preserve."

Moore eyed his daughter for a moment, feeling the whole energy of his powerful mind again called into action. "Sit down Ella and fill up my cup of tea, my cup of joy you have filled—a fortune is well paid away to have such a child in its place."

A frown of regret was never again seen to cloud the brow of Henry Moore at the remembrance of loss of fortune. The next morning after the scene we have described, he was engaged in the arrangements of his own bankruptcy, and Ella in her domestic preparations; it having been resolved upon between the father and daughter to go to the "*back woods*," as "*the seed*" was then quaintly called, with all they could save after every debt was paid.

Some months before the bankruptcy of Moore, a man in all the uncouth dress of a hunter, but with a fine countenance beaming health, entered his store. In the stranger, there was a strong contrast of appearance and language. The dress bespoke a man of the forest, but the conversation, the man of education, keen observation, and acquaintance with men and manners in all their extremes.

"Is this the store of Mr. Henry Moore?" demanded the stranger.

"My name is Henry Moore," replied the owner, handing a chair.

"And mine," said the stranger, seating himself "is Cyrus Lindsley. I am here a stranger, and without money or acquaintance."

Most men, in Moore's place, would have asked "what brought you here, where you have no acquaintance, and moneyless—but Moore merely smiled, and awaited explanation, whilst his visiter drew from his shot-pouch a large bundle, enveloped in dressed deer skin, and while opening it, continued—"I am here as I have truly told you; here are some Virginia land warrants, the titles are good, though the land is distant; it is in Kentucky."

"In Kentucky," interrupted Moore, repressing an open laugh with difficulty.

"Yes," replied the stranger smiling, "and not in the Moon," I have been on the land, examined and surveyed it."

Moore, like almost every other human being of the time who dwelt on the sea board, indulged an unrestrained curiosity to hear from the vast unknown regions beyond the mountains, no sooner heard the stranger say he had actually been in Kentucky, than he interrupted him at once by saying "well! well! never mind saying any more now about the titles, I hear the dinner bell; come and dine with me and my daughter, and tell us something about Kentucky." With perfect self possession, Lindsley put up his papers, and with the tact of a real gentleman entered the splendid dining room with unpretending confidence, in the full dress of the woods.

If all the philosophers of all the schools, were to write each a volume to prove the contrary, the whole together would never beat it out of my head, but what there are attractions between young men and younger women, that draw those of congenial minds with a force beyond their power to controul. At the first glance on the stranger, Ella was surprised, but she belonged to a class who only laugh at the ridiculous, and only scorn the vicious, she therefore received the introduction with all her dignified politeness, and well was she rewarded, even at the first interview. The stranger warmed by the manner of his hosts, entered on a full, flowing and entrancing account of the unheard of rivers, and mountains he had passed, and in the current of his narration named Boone.

"Boone," interrupted father and daughter, "we have heard of that man."

"And in him you have heard of a man" replied Lindsley, "who is never alone. For reasons I shall not now repeat, I, when only twenty years of age shouldered my rifle and crossed the mountains into that wide wilderness. I had heard that Boone and Findlay had lived alone amid the wilds and I resolved to follow their example. For many months I saw no human face. Meat alone was my food, and I found that with health, man might live alone, but a raging and consuming fever taught me at length the penalty of being alone. Tortured with a consuming thirst, but extremely weak, I sat me down under the shade of a tree on the verge of a very high rocky precipice with a river flowing at its base. Words would I have given for a cup full of the water I saw flowing almost under my feet. Delirium followed, and when my senses returned, I felt a delicious coolness, and as my eyes opened, I found myself lying by a cool fountain and a man dressed pretty much as I am now, sitting beside me. I was truly surprised, but he was not, and as he saw me rousing from what had been a refreshing sleep, he observed, "young man I have been following your trace for two days. I knew by the signs you left, that you were a white man. My name is Daniel Boone; from whence have you come.

I then satisfied his inquiry, and he continued, "come with me; but it was with his powerful support, I could accept the invitation, but what was my astonishment to find myself in a short time and distance in a camp of civilized men. My strength rapidly improved and in a few days I was able to take my share in hunting and surveying, and by such means have become a land owner in Kentucky. Our business is now to find settlers, and men to fight Indians. With these views I have returned to this side of the mountains, but my business here was in pursuit of a man who absconded deep in debt to my father. This knave I learned this very day has taken passage to England, and here am I without a penny and where deer and Buffaloe are rather scarce." Not much more so than genuine honesty,' rather bitterly replied Henry Moore, but resuming his gaiety and turning to Lindsley, observed, half laughing "come, let us have a look at some of your Kentucky land deeds, who knows Ella, but your husband, if you ever find one may not wish to become the head of a colony?" This speech brought a brighter glow into the cheeks, which Lindsley scanned with his hunter's eye, as he spread the maps, and warrants, on the table.

"That fine curving bend and high commanding bank is my choice,' said Moore, preserving his high spirits in appearance at least, what is your charge for that whole tract?"

"I should suppose it is worth—worth," and for the first time in a hesitating manner, at last brought out "fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars!" almost vociferated Moore, "why man, you are crazy surely."

Lindsley, a little alarmed and misunderstanding the drift of his host, repied" very well perhaps I have set too high a price."

"I hope, Mr. Lindsley, that you understand hunting better than selling land—now if you will make me a deed of that very land, I will pay you in hard money fifty sterling pounds."

Lindsley with all his self possession was fairly astonished, and sat looking first at father and then daughter, without being able to bring out a single word. But the noble minded Moore who sat in the full and deserved enjoyment of a generous action, soon relieved the hunter, by observing.

"You have told me Mr. Lindsley, that you have no acquaintance here, then you will do me the favour to accept a room in my house and a seat at my table until we can see matters arranged."

This invitation was accepted with cordiality on both sides, and Cyrus Lindsley, the Kentucky surveyor and hunter became an inmate in the elegant mansion of Henry Moore. The afternoon, (even persons of quality then dined in the afternoon) was spent in hearing of buffaloes, and bears, wild deer in thousands, wild turkeys in millions, and Indians, far too many, in hundreds. Never had Ella Moore been so entranced with history, novel or epic; indeed she now heard all those blended, and new regions of the earth spreading wide and far on her really vivid fancy. Her soul seemed as if disembodied, and transported to another life; she felt her heart mingling in new and exciting scenes; her sympathies caught new inspiration and shared danger, braved death, and fell or triumphed with beings of whose very existence, only a few hours before she could have had no conception. Did she not in reality soar for a moment into futurity, and gain a glance of her future destiny?

Henry Moore made the purchase and paid the price, but his guest seemed to have got over any excessive hurry in his return to Kentucky, and his entertainers gave no symptom of being weary of his society. The weather, political rumour, and other subjects of excuse were, however, nearly exhausted, when on Sunday evening after returning from church, Lindsley with unaffected gravity observed, "to mor ow morning I set out for Kentucky." Ella was rising to quit the room when a knocking at the door was heard, and in an instant a new actor appeared on the scene.

If there is any thing beyond the utmost depth of philosophy to account for, it is the human heart, and of individual hearts to render the problem more intricate, it is the most gifted and most powerful minds who enact the most glaring inconsistencies.

Deming Rostraven, the young man who now entered the parlor of Henry Moore, and was introduced to Cyrus Lindsley, was a man no one could see and forget; his form was larger and taller than common, and in structure was a model of ease and grace; his high and retiring forehead and deep sunken, but dark and keen eye gave him something of repulsive, which his ease of manner and cultivated politeness could not remove. His name for the first time since his arrival at the Moore mansion threw a gloom approaching to a scowl upon the face of Lindsley; and his presence taught Ella Moore, that she was wretched.

Deming Rostraven was a distant relation, and for some months the affianced husband of Ella Moore. Being compelled to go on a journey of business to Boston, and from thence found it necessary to sail to England. Letters had informed Moore and his daughter of these moments, but the vessel in which Rostraven sailed was forced back to New York, by stress of weather, and there, the political aspect of the time caused him to abandon his intended voyage, and setting out by land, arrived very unexpectedly to all, and by a strange change or rather developement of feeling, a very unwelcome visitor to his betrothed wife.

Ella Moore was one of those strong minded persons who deceive themselves, in thinking that intense passion is not only necessary to their happiness, but incompatible with their character. Many such pass through life undeceived in this matter, but fearful is the discovery when made too late, that with the strength rises the extent of feeling. There was with an imposing exterior, a negation of character in Deming Rostraven; on the contrary with an exterior, little if any, less attractive, the qualities of Cyrus Lindsley, were active, daring, yet circumspect. Rostraven represented the many and Lindsley the few, and if the latter had not appeared to her presence, Ella Moore, would probably have become Ella Rostraven, without either much joy or sorrow—he had been the chosen of her father and again filial affection aided his cause. But a rapid and durable change was preparing for all parties.

Rostraven and Ella met, as too many in their relative situations meet. He gave to herself the common place account of the cause of his return, did not remain long, but rose to take leave as his expected father-in-law followed him to the door, calling out "Deming, we expect you to breakfast to morrow morning"—"very well," replied Deming as his footsteps died away on the pavement. That moment decided the fate of all parties, as Lindsley whispered to Ella with intense energy, "I must speak to you this night;" "in this parlor at twelve"—"replied Ella," as her father re-entered laughing and observing "Deming is too good a whig to leave his country at this time. Neither his daughter or guest made any reply, but most likely both, would have been just as well pleased if he had sailed to England as had many other loyal subjects of George III.

At the appointed hour when all was silent around them, Lindsley and Ella found themselves together. With all her self-command and purity of intention, Ella felt that something was wrong in the step she had taken, but an irresistible and invisible power seemed to impel her forward and to sustain her in the trial. The intrepid hunter was not himself free from a hesitation he had never experienced before, but the hour of his inevitable departure pressed, and approaching the now trembling Ella, and seizing her hand as he seated himself beside her, observed very solemnly,

"Ella Moore most sincerely do I thank you for this proof of confidence. If I had not felt the absolute necessity to the future happiness of my life—never would I have dared to request such a meeting or to put the question," and he hesitated; "are you really engaged to the man whom I saw here this evening?"—"I am," replied Ella in agitation.

"As to any misery it has or may inflict on me, that is nothing, but on your account dear Ella"—

"Why on my account? demanded Ella, with some surprise, and with rallied spirits.

"Because," answered Lindsley, "you never were made for each other. I shall not say, but that with such a man you may not be wretched; yes, you may vegetate as thousands do, but I mistake your character most egregiously, if with such a man you can ever be happy."

"And I mistake your character also Mr. Lindsley," repined Ella, "if you would not advise misery in preference to violated faith."

"My advice either way," replied Lindsley, is neither given or shall be given, it is what I have no right to do;—but Ella Moore, if the engagement was now to be made with Deming Rostraven, would you?"—

Both remained long silent, whilst Ella, leaning her left hand on her forehead, was lost in a conflict of contending reflections, at length as if awaking from a dream, she replied, "no not for worlds."

"Oh! Ella, dare I ask another question, if this engagement should by any means be broken?"—

The very idea of a release was too much for the presence of mind of even Ella Moore, and with a smile her secret was revealed.

Mountains seemed to be raised from the head and heart, not of one but both, so seductive is hope—

Next morning as Deming Rostraven entered the breakfast room, he even started back in astonishment at seeing Lindsley in the full garb of the hunter. It was a phenomenon to the cit, he was unprepared for, and strong indeed was the contrast between the two; one in the full dress of European fashion, and the other, in his own way, as fully equipped. It never once entered the head of Deming, that such a savage could be his rival in the affections of the city bred and accomplished Ella Moore; and each of the party indulging their own reflections, completed their breakfast, and Cyrus Lindsley, shouldering his rifle, turned his to steps towards the setting sun.

"If that young man was dressed like a christian,' said Deming to Moore and his daughter, as Cyrus left the house," I declare he would not look so shocking—he would appear more like a man."

"Then in your opinion," observed Ella," it is dress that makes men and christians—high compliment to taylors and barbers." And she left the room with a something in her manner which gave a sting to her betrothed, his sagacity could not account for, but his self complacency came to his aid and all was soon at ease in his breast. But even Deming Rostraven, had his trials to encounter. Every breast is exposed in some way of other, and vanity was the weak point of Deming, and in that quarter he received some severe wounds. The happy day was put off under various pretences, and even the father of Ella seemed to become less anxious for the connexion; but that was attributed to, in some respects to the true source, perplexities of business; and to which was daily added with accumulating force, the political difficulties of the times.

The patience of even the half in love, Rostraven, like all things human, was waxing to its term, and the great day pressed and still prolonged from very opposite motives in the parties. The very evening before the open declaration of the bankruptcy of Henry Moore, and whilst, as many declared afterwards, they knew it was one of the certain coming events, Deming visited his intended, whom he met with his own even beaming smile, but on her side a solemnity, even a sadness of manner, which would have greatly damped if not pained a heart of real affection; and struck up a light in a head of a little more penetration. But coldness and darkness have their benefits, such as they are.

Ella was seated on her usual evening seat, and was, contemplating a most splendid setting sun, with an air of thoughtfulness, and of anxiety as if she was seeking to allay earthly care by soaring in thought to higher regions. Such consulting and exalting reflections were broken by a repetition of those expressions from her intended, which like all other set forms are repeated on all necessary occasions, by all the extremes from devoted sincerity to the most deeply concealed hypocrisy. Ella heard rather than listened to the effort of memory, whilst her mind was perhaps following the western sun, and the steps of some other than Deming Rostraven. At length, after a hundred dry responses of yes, or no, or a mere inclination of the head, and with all her equanimity, a little ruffled by being distracted from a train of most pleasing thought, by the proposal of all others, which she most dreaded and loathed to hear, turned round and fixing her eyes with all their power upon Rostraven, observed.

"Deming Rostraven, as matters seem now to admit but little more delay"—and she paused some time, and then proceeded," this day two weeks"—

At the joyful sounds, Rostraven in transport was ready to clasp her to his bosom, but his raptures were allayed by a look and wave of her hand, as she continued in a still more impressive tone—

"Mr. Rostraven, you think me rich."

"Oh my Ella," exclaimed the outwitted "who with you can think"—"of wealth" interrupted Ella," few men in your situation, think of much else before, or talk of much else after marriage; but oh! grant me now one favour Deming Rostraven."

"Any thing in my power to grant," replied the devoted lover.

"Perfectly in your power," subjoined Ella with a look which would have cooled a real lover to zero. "It is only to leave me alone."

With the most prodigal profusion of expressions of devoted attachment that his death alone could obliterate, Deming Rostraven was measuring his steps from the house, and Ella was left alone, or far more correctly, she now entered the assembly of beings fancy created, and whispering hope in her heart.

The reader will remember the annunciation of her ruin to his daughter, and his heart-felt complaint when he said, "Sit down Ella, and fill up my cup of tea; my cup of happiness you have already filled—A fortune is well paid away to have such a child in its place."

From the unwelcome presence of Rostraven, Ella had been but a short time relieved, when the always cheering sounds of her father's footsteps roused her to action. The elegant table and smile awaited him, and the eventful explanation followed.

The father and daughter sat for some time silently sipping their tea when Ella at length broke silence by—"Deming Rostraven"—

"Has been here this evening," interrupted the father.

"Yes, he has been here—and this day two weeks," replied Ella, very composedly.

"My God," emphatically as he dropped his cup, exclaimed Henry Moore," what circumstances for the espousals of my child."

"Be comforted my father, and best friend,' rejoined Ella," those espousals can never take place."

"Why Ella, my child, do not let any considerations for me, permit you to break"—

"My plighted faith," interrupted Ella, with one of her looks, which even her father felt—"If I have read Deming Rostraven rightly, you and I will both be saved from any breach of faith."

These words, and their manner struck so forcibly on the heart and head of Henry Moore, that involved in profound reflection on the past and present, on the character of the man he so long desired to make his son, and on the almost sublime character of his daughter, that his lips were sealed.

Ella, absorbed also in her own reflections, and on her release, for with all her strength of mind, Ella was but a woman at last; and reader, I must really whisper my suspicions, that though his name is not mentioned, Cyrus Lindsley, some how or other, contributed his share to fortify her mind at her change of fortune, and to reconcile her to cross "*the mountains Blue.*" As to Deming Rostraven, on the very morning which proclaimed Henry Moore a Bankrupt, he received letters demanding his presence in New York, and of so pressing a nature as not to leave him one moment to even pen a tender adieu to his Ella. She saw him no more.

This descertion was soon known, and carefully added to the story of Henry Moore and his daughter. To Ella it was communicated by several of those friends who never fail in the hour of misfortune, and was treated by the disconsolate lady in such a manner as to convince the kind creatures that their labour was lost, and so they desisted.

"He's not at all to be blamed," said the many.—"He is what we always thought him, a mean spirited wretch," said the few. The person who in the common course of things in this world, ought to have been most concerned, said nothing, and thought little about the recreant. The father and daughter with hearts and minds, which only a few admired, for few were they who could appreciate their conduct, arranged their affairs, paid their debts to the last penny, and one fine sunny morning left the town of——, and in a few weeks were no more thought of in the town of——.

Boonesboro', a fine little village on the southern side of Kentucky river, and on the northern border of Madison county, and twenty miles south-east of Lexington, stands now near the centre of the most densely inhabited, most highly cultivated, and most highly civilized section of Kentucky, was founded in the spring and summer of 1775 by Daniel Boone, and a small party from Holston river. The extraordinary man, who was the father of Kentucky, was a native of Maryland, but in early life removed by his parents into Virginia, and thence into North Carolina. In 1769, this still very young man was in the wilds of Kentucky, with a man of the name of Finley. After a residence of three years, sometimes accompanied by one of his brothers, but often alone, visiting his family in North Carolina, in the autumn of 1773, Boone entered Kentucky with his family, and a small colony, in all about fifty persons. This little band was attacked by the Indians, on the 10th of October, and the first settlement of Kentucky delayed about 12 months. In the eventful 1775, the wife and daughter of Boone were the two first white women who inhabited Kentucky, now blooming in beauty.

There is a something of indescribable in the romantic characters of such men as Boone, and with more of education and polish, Cyrus Lindsley was of similar cast. Generous, open, manly, brave and humane, Lindsley joined Boone in 1773 and innumerable were the instances in which without other companions, these two men sought the forest. With equal keenness of eye the Indian trail was plain to them as the beaten road. With a precision which very seldom failed, the direction of their march and the number of their enemies, were known to Boone and Lindsley, at a moment's examination.

"*Dark and Bloody Ground*," was indeed Kentucky in her early days. Every man was compelled to be a warrior and every house was made a fortress. Many of the present flourishing villages scattered over Kentucky, attest the location and perpetuate the names of the patriots of this beautiful state. Boonsboro', and Harrisburg carry us back to 1775.

It was drawing towards evening, of a rather heavy day, late in the fall of 1776, that Daniel Boone and Cyrus Lindsley, were treading the tangled woods, where to tread on a dry stick or cane was accursed. Indian signs had been seen, and these two weary spies, had traversed the forest to examine the trail, and circumvent the enemy. They were on the elevated ground from which issues the sources of Ike's creek branch of Cumberland river, the higher sources of Duck's river, and those of some branches of Kentucky river. Along this section extended the path by which most of the whites entered central Kentucky at that time. The two spies rose a hill, and reaching the wood examined carefully whether any recent marks had been made. It was sometime before either, with all their tact, could observe that any person or horse had passed for many days, but, at length, they both started as if roused to some important discovery, and in complete silence, but intense scrutiny of every weed, they slowly went to some distance; when Boone stopped and whispered, "these marks are not made by an Indian, but by some person, I think a girl flying in great haste." Both, without further parley, took the trace at their utmost speed, and had not proceeded more than two or three miles, until they saw before them the object of their pursuit. That object was as Boone surmised, a female almost exhausted, and crawling rather than walking. In order to alarm her but as little as possible, Boone made a slight noise by striking his rifle with his knife. At the sound she turned round in great terror, but Boone in a voice which calmed her fears, called out to her, "Why my girl, we are white men." At the welcome sound she sunk to the ground utterly exhausted. The two humane spies gave her every aid and comfort in their power, but it was considerably advanced in the night before she was sufficiently restored to be able to account for being alone in the wilderness of Kentucky; but when she was restored they found her to be a remarkably intelligent girl of about fourteen years of age, and from her they learned, that she was with her parents and several others, some families and some single men, removing to Kentucky; that their place of destination was Boone's station. The men, she said, were well armed with guns, but that they were always making a noise, and that a women of the party was always telling them that they ought not to do so, as Indians might be in the woods, but that the men said there was no danger. So they travelled on until the evening before, when the party encamped for the night near a creek. The strange woman, she said, had always before got some of the men to sit up and watch, but this time she failed, as a quarrel arose amongst the men, who should watch, which ended by no one of the men doing so, but that the woman did watch.* The girl stated further, that, after the party had stopped, she accidentally noticed a large hollow tree, a little distance down the creek, from the encampment, but with the rest of her family had lain down and fallen asleep, from which she was awakened by the most terrible shouts she ever heard, and the screams of the white people and shots. She said she had lain down in her clothes, and supposed the Indians had not noticed her, as she ran and crouched into the hollow tree.

From her place of safety to herself, the terrified girl beheld the destruction, and heard the death cries, as she thought of both her parents, brothers and sisters, with many more, and beheld also several others bound and led captive. After the Indians had completed their work of destruction, satisfied their hunger, and collected the horses, they departed with the booty and prisoners. Several times whilst driving up the horses, the girl said, "The ugly *Injens* came so near the tree, I was afraid to breathe for fear they would hear me.

Thus alone in the wilds of Kentucky, in circumstances, under which man might be excused for losing his presence of mind, this intelligent female child reflected that as she had heard her parents and others say, that in two days more they would be able to reach Boone's station, and knowing the many days they had travelled since leaving the settlements, she at once, as soon as day dawned, took the trace to the westward, and was found as we have related.

Such men as Boone and Lindsley, have their faculties rendered more clear, and presence of mind strengthened by danger. They ascertained from the girl that the Indians had went in a northerly direction.

"The villains," said Boone," intend to cross the Ohio about the mouth of Scioto, and we must get this child to the station, and see whether we cannot come up with them and save the prisoners."

Without further delay, except to give the exhausted Sally, as she called herself, some short rest, they set out, supporting, or actually carrying Sally by turns. Their fatigue was lessened and objects promoted by meeting a party of ten men, some fifteen miles from the station. From this party Boon selected four, on whose active courage and endurance of fatigue, he could most depend, directing Lindsley to return to the station and deliver Sally to his family.

As Boone and his men were shouldering their guns, and tracing their minds, to the very daring and apparently very unequal conflict they were exposed to, as both Boone and Lindsley were convinced there were at least twenty warriors of the Indian party, the former very coolly observed," My boys, I think I know exactly where the *Injens* intend to cross the Ohio, it is our business to get there before them, for two reasons. First, one man placed between them and their own country is worth two on the other side of them; and secondly, the recovery of the prisoners is much more certain." This short speech, and a "Now for it," from the mouth of the whole party, our six warrior hunters were on their way, in loose Indian file, the most silent in voice and tread of any living being of the wide waste. To the citizen who is most severely fatigued by a walk round three or four squares, or to the young country dandy who will go one mile to a field to catch a horse to ride another mile, it would be vain to say, that six men, would leave the southern end of Madison county, Kentucky, and be on the banks of the Ohio a little below where Maysville now stands, a distance of near *one hundred miles*, in less than two days; but yet many are they of the west, yet living, who will regard such an effort as only one of many others as extraordinary.

Boone and Lindsley were correct in their calculations and tactics, and they not only obtained the advantage they sought, but had turned the Indian mode of watching the motions of their adversaries on themselves. This success was, however, in part owing to the Indians still regarding that part of the left side of Ohio, as their own country. A very few years afterwards, these wily children of the forest, come to consider themselves in an enemies country, at any point south of Ohio, hence their extreme vigilance, in their advance and retreat, after crossing that stream, and hence, from 1776, until the final destruction of Indian power in the valley of Ohio, by the United States army in 1794, under General Wayne, it is yet a matter of astonishment how deeply Indian war parties could penetrate, strike their murderous blows, and retire in safety to themselves, unseen and unheard except by their victims. In 1776, their true position, and advantages, and disadvantages, were not so well understood, and on more than one or two occasions, were circumvented by Boone.

On the same evening after Boone and his party left the head of Duck's river, they fell on the Indian trail, and as darkness came on, Lindsley was stationed in the rear with three of the men, while Boone with another on whom he had great confidence, advanced and succeeded to completely examine the camp, in which were found twenty warriors. Boone saw by their conduct that the Indians were in full security, and without any suspicion of an enemy hovering on their skirts, and having gained what he wished, returned and joined Lindsley and his other men. By his admirable knowledge of the country, Boone led his little troop round the Indians, and gained the Ohio before the sun of the second day had reached the "*Tree Tops.*"

The only general order given, was, that if the Indians attempted to cross the Ohio that night, they must be attacked that night, as the prisoners were not to be, if possible, exposed to be taken over the river, but if they succeeded, the attack was to be delayed until day break next morning, and in either case, Boone himself on the right, was to fire first, and then the next man, and so on round one man from right to left, no one to fire without being sure of his back and then every man remembering he had still more than two to one to contend with, was to accord his tomahawk, rush into the camp and do his best. Thus, like crouching tigers lay these six determined men, awaiting every moment, the arrival of more than three times their number of well armed enemies. Near had they long to wait as just at sun-set, the Indians appeared with their wretched captives, whose last hope expired at the view of the Ohio, which appeared to them as the very vale of death. As Boone and his men anxiously hoped, the Indians prepared to encamp exactly on ground, bearing it due east to cross the river, and neglecting also, that no Indian party would have neglected, two years afterwards, that was, a careful examination of the coverts around them.

In this state of confidence in their safety, on one side, and determination and watchfulness on the other, the night was passed, and the grey dawn of morning was opening to the poor forlorn captives, the still darkly shadowed vale of Ohio. The Indians were still wrapped in their blankets, when the mellow but heart-moving tones of a woman's voice, rose in prayer to the Father of Light and Life. The distinct words they could not hear, but the voice fell upon the very souls of their deliverers, and if possible inspired them with tenfold confidence in victory; but it was on Lindsley that the sound fell as if from Heaven. There was a something in the thrilling aspiration which so transported him as for a moment to render him forgetful of where he was. He felt as if in the regions of the blest, and as if listening to a disembodied spirit, but his trance was short; the Indians began to rise until near half their number was on their feet, when the still profound silence was broken by the clear, sharp sound and deadly aim of Boon's rifle, followed in less than one minute by the discharge of five more, and the death struggles of as many Indians. With a shout loud and terrible forward rushed the little band, and so rapid were their motions, that several warriors were tomahawked as they rose in terror. All who could, fled at the first surprise, still, however, numbers were on the side of the Indians, but the presence of mind of Boone on the evening before, decided the battle. In the creek, were Boone expected, lay the Indian canoes, which were by his express order not even approached only near enough to ascertain they were there. In their terror, the warriors who escaped the first volley and charge, made for the canoes and pushed them as speedily as possible into the Ohio, very naturally supposing from the suddenness of their onset, that the whites formed a numerous party, and the whites were indeed very speedily re-inforced by two men whose heads were cut by the hands of the woman, whose voice in prayer, had first burst on the silence of that fearful morning scene.

Though the Indians were defeated with the loss of near half their numbers, and the despairing prisoners released, their conquerors did not all escape. One of the Indians, a very active and athletic man, who was amongst those who were cut off from retreating to the canoes, turned and fled into an adjacent thicket, overtopping a ledge of rocks, into which he was closely pursued by Cyrus Lindsley. Both for a few moments disappeared, but the report of two rifles fired so near together that their sounds were scarcely distinguishable, told that the strife of death was commenced. Boone and one of his men were returning from their pursuit after two more enemies who had fled and escaped in an opposite direction, when they beheld the flying savage, and Lindsley in rapid pursuit towards the covert; the other three, and one of the released prisoners were discharging shots, some of which took effect on the retreating canoes. The impulse of Boone and his companion were to speed to the aid of Lindsley; but even in a moment, when their every power of mind and body was on the full extent of exertion, an incident occurred which turned their attention to unexpected allies. As Lindsley was in the fleetness of an Apollo and his flying enemy no less fleet, seemed to fly past them, the woman we have already introduced, screamed, "Father, Father, Cyrus Lindsley," and in frantic gestures seized the tomahawk of one of the dead Indians, and shot with swiftness almost superhuman past Boone and his attending warrior, and also disappeared amongst the brambles at the instant that the shots were heard. Boon and his man followed; the released prisoner exclaiming, "My ch ld, my child," also endeavoured to fly after his daughter, but his limbs cramped by the things to which he had been bound, refused their office, and in excruciating agony he sunk down at the foot of the ledge exclaiming, "My child, my child." His suspense was short, as a rustling amongst the branches, stifled expressions of rage from men in the strife of death, and the cries of a female voice, which rent his soul, was followed by the rush of the two combatants, already covered with blood, to the edge of the precipice, down which they hurled each other in tiger grasp. They struck upon some branches projecting from the rocks which broke the force of their fall, and brought them to the ground on their feet, within a few yards from the anxious father. Both fell, however, to the earth, and Lindsley, under the triumphant Indian, who had before made abortive attempts to draw his knife, but now succeeded. His yell as the blade flashed was his last; the heroine seemed to drop from the impending rocks, and a tomahawk was sunk to the handle in the brain of the savage.

The victory was now complete—need I say that the heroine was Ella Moore—Yes! it was Ella, the same Ella amid blood and death on the wilderness banks of Ohio, who sent those in the splendid saloon.

If we were describing the heroine of a novel in place of a woman who really did exist, we would be compelled to describe her as rushing into the arms of the man she loved and saved; but plain truth compels us to describe her in an infinitely more elevated sphere of action. Her feelings were repressed, but her energies called into rational action. Lindsley was literally covered and blinded with his own blood and that of his antagonist. The ball of the Indian had pierced his right arm above the elbow without breaking the bone, whilst the Indian received a severe flesh wound through one thigh. In the heat of the battle neither was much disabled by their wounds, though that of the Indian brought him to the ground, and enabled Lindsley to seize his prey. But the great loss of blood, as an artery had been cut, soon exhausted Lindsley, who fainted as they bore him to the camp. With a wave of her hand, and imploring gesture, Ella prevented her father from arousing by any ill-

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Dr. Wirth, late editor of the German Tribune, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment, for publishing at Strasburg, a book on the future prospects of the Republic, in which were passages offensive to the Government of Rhenish Bavaria. On the night of the [illegible] inst. he was to be transferred to the prison of Zwei-brucken. Some of his friends, however, had laid a plan for his rescue. He travelled in a post-chaise, accompanied by a lieutenant and brigadier of gensd'armerie, but when they arrived within about a league of Homburg several shots were fired, by which one of the horses was killed. The carriage was overturned, and the gendarmes deserted. Dr. Wirth, however, not only refused the liberty offered him, but insisted on the return of the gensd'armes, and proceeded with them on foot to Kaiserslautern.

A Many-Toed and Fingered Family.—Merkel, in his Pathological Anatomy, has collected several instances, in which the presence of supernumerary fingers and toes was hereditary in certain families. To these the following may be added:—"Thomas Capey, a man of 18, at present a patient in the Middlesex Hospital, under Mr. Arnott's care, has thirteen toes, and states that he had originally fourteen fingers. He has seven toes on the left foot and six on the right. Each of these toes has the natural number of bones (phalanges,) and is provided with distinct tendons. With the exception of the fifth toe, all the others are adherent (united closely to each other by integument). There is a but five metatarsal bones. In each foot there may be said to be two great toes, which are articulated with the first metatarsal bone, and to the last four two toes are articulated with the fifth metatarsal. On the outside of the first phalanx of the little finger, close to its proximal extremity, is an elevated cicatrix, a mark, indicating the situation from whence two fingers were cut in his infancy; the middle and ring finger are adherent through their whole length in each hand. Thomas Capey has five brothers and four sisters, in all of whom, with the exception of one sister, there are six toes on each foot, and a sixth finger was removed in their infancy. The other sister has seven toes on one foot and six on the other, and had two fingers removed from each hand. His mother has the same number of toes, and had the same number of fingers as himself and sister last alluded to. The same is the case with his only maternal uncle (who has no family,) and was the case with his maternal grandfather."

A "Flare up" among the Chambermaids.—The chambermaids of Edinburgh, were at the latest dates preparing themselves for a regular turn out for higher wages. They complain of the high price of silks and tooth powder, and insist upon additional wages to enable them to meet these expenses. They recommend a new system of legislation as regards the cast off robes of their lady employers, which is, that they shall be the judges as to the fact whether those dresses are sufficiently worn out, or in case of a difference of opinion upon the fact of their being old enough to give away, that the chambermaids of the neighborhood shall be called in as arbitrators, and from their decision there is to be no appeal. They recommend also that the cooks be secured in their rights, and lay it down as a cardinal principle that all the kitchen fat and drippings of right belong to them. Our latest dates say nothing of the effect of the movement on the part of the chambermaids of Edinburgh.

Sleep prolongs life.—Barry, in his work on digestion has made an ingenious, but somewhat injurious calculation on the tendency of sleep to prolong life. He says that the duration of human life may be ascertained by the number of pulsations which the individual is able to perform. Thus, if a man's life extends to 70 years, and his heart throbs 60 times each minute, the whole number of its pulsations will amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by intemperance, or any other cause, he raises the pulse to 75 in the minute, the same number of pulsations would be completed in 56 years and the duration of life abbreviated 14 years. Arguing from these data, he alleges that sleep has a tendency to prolong life, as, during its continuance, the pulsations are less numerous than in the waking state.

"The degree of animosity in a law suit," said Curran, "is in the direct ratio of the propinquity of consanguinity." This is fully exemplified in a late trial in Ireland. Paul Kane was charged at the recent Londonderry Assizes with having *stolen a sword from his brother Michael, twenty-one years ago!* "When did you swear your information?" said the learned Judge to Michael. "A month ago," was the reply; on which the Learned Judge said "You may go down, Sir; and you, Paul, are discharged. We have enough of business on hands of the present generation."—"To no use at all at all, to be discharged please your Lordship" said Paul, "that villain Mick will never stop till he swears my life away."—"Don't quarrel or meddle with him," said his Lordship.—"Aye, but long life to your honour," said Paul, "as soon as your back is turned, he'll prosecute me for the scabbard."—"Paul, darling, you're free now, and come home," exclaimed the poor wife, a summons which he hastened to obey, but at the moment Mick rushed towards him, and a dreadful assault would have been committed if the officers had not interfered.—*London Albion.*

Health of the King.—The report of the insanity of the King of England, in late French papers, is flatly contradicted by the English journalists. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in alluding to the circumstances, says—"The absurd story of his being made in, therefore, without a shadow of a foundation; for I certainly heard him deliver a most admirable address to the Cadets on presenting them with colours; and if that was madness, I can only say, there was "method in it." I never saw him look better, or appear happier, than he did upon this occasion, and I am fully convinced that his mind is not affected, and that the reports that have been so industriously circulated, have arisen from stockjobbing parties, and for a constitutional effect. In the event of any such melancholy occurrence befalling the British Monarch, it would become requisite to appoint a Regent, and as the Duchess of Kent stands so near to the throne, through the medium of her daughter, the Princess Victoria, it was expected that her Royal Highness would be appointed to the Regency. The Duchess being a furious Tory, the present Ministry would have no chance of favor, and then the Whigs and their party would more than ever, be at the mercy of the Lords.

How to kill a Monkey.—An Italian was lately taken before one of the Police Courts of London, and charged with having in his possession a mischievous monkey, who greatly annoyed street passengers, by biting and scratching all who fell in his way. The sitting magistrate ordered Pug to be taken below and killed, but pistols balls seemed to have no effect upon him; for, after having received the fire of a ball and an pistols, he broke the strong chain by which he had been confined, put his assailants to the rout, scaled a high wall, scampered away over the roofs of the houses, rushed into a garret, through the open window, frightened a footman out of his wits who was just stepping into bed in the said garret, left the garret and again descended to *terra firma*, where he was assailed with pitchforks, bludgeons, pokers, and many other weapons, and eventually, after occupying the officers several hours, was put to death by divers thrusts of a cutlass. In fact, the affair appears to have been as clumsily and as cruelly protracted as the slaughter of the poor elephant at Exeter Change some years ago.

The Blarney Stone.—A correspondent of the London Herald, gives the following account of the Blarney stone, well known in Ireland, on account of its singular qualities—"The stone is said to be seen attached to Blarney Castle, about three miles from Cork. The castle is situated on a high rock, and from the valley beneath to the top of the building is a frightful height. From the battlement of the castle there is a *flying buttress* about three feet in width, extending eight feet from the wall of the castle, and at the extremity of the buttress is the famous blarney stone, which some of the *long-bow family*, who have kissed it, say, is "actually polished by kissing." This stone is circular, and about three inches in diameter, and was originally intended, no doubt, to receive a flag-staff. Those who have the unrequited courage or folly to kiss the said stone, must creep to it on all fours, for it is scarcely possible that any person would attempt, walking upright, to proceed to the extremity of the buttress."

Curious Law Case.—An action for false imprisonment was lately brought against a schoolmaster, before one of the London courts, by a boy, ten years of age, one of his pupils. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff was placed by his mother, a widow, at the defendant's school, at Midsummer last, where he continued until the Christmas holydays, when his mother went to fetch him home; but the defendant would not permit the boy to go until he was paid. The mother not then being able to pay what was due, applied a second time, on the 20th of December, and paid what was due up to the 24th, but the defendant then insisted that another quarter was commenced, and refused to let the boy go until that quarter was paid for, in consequence of which the mother sued out a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and her boy was restored to her on the 10th of January. This action was brought for his detention up to that period.

On the part of the defendant, it was shown that his terms of tuition were low, and that as a security, he required to be paid beforehand. He found it difficult to get payment from the boy's mother; and though he indulged her in the commencement, he was anxious to be paid beforehand after the second quarter. When the mother called on the 24th of December, the boy was in bed. Those who called subsequently behaved in an insolent manner. After the attorney's clerk had called, the defendant, having consulted with his friends, resolved to send the boy home; but not knowing the mother's address then, he did not send him home until the 10th Jan. But he was sent home that morning, before the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was served. The point he submitted to the Court was, that this action would not lie, as there was no evidence that the boy was detained against his will; there was no evidence of an assault or imprisonment. The boy knew nothing of the mother's application, he was well treated, and was not desirous of going home; no restraint was imposed upon him. He expressed no desire to go, therefore an action could not lie for false imprisonment.

The sitting magistrate, Mr. Gurney, after consulting with his associates, expressed the opinion, that as there had been no restraint upon the defendant, the action should not have been brought by him, but by the mother. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited. A rule for a new trial was, however, subsequently granted.

The Medical Gazette mentions that a case of hydrophobia at Rodham, was cured by copious bleeding and draughts of strong vinegar, which the patient, a female, it is said, swallowed, when the sight of water threw her into convulsions.

There is a woman living in Stockport, (England,) who has reached her 99th year, and is willing to engage for the rest of [illegible].

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, June 28.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—During the week ending the 20th inst. seventy-seven vessels passed by the Canal from the Delaware, and ninety-four from the Chesapeake. Total, one hundred and seventy-one.—*Com. Her.*

Death from Intemperance.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday morning, 20th inst. over the body of Andrew Fow, aged 30, who was found dead in the house of Philip Carlin, corner of Carpenter and Ninth street. Fow was taken up into his lodging room, in a beastly state of intoxication; he laid down on the floor, without removing his clothing, in which state he died, in the course of the night. The verdict of the jury, was that his death was occasioned by excessive intemperance.

Theophilus R. Gates.—We have received a printed handbill, dated at the Arch street prison, and signed by this gentleman, but it throws no light upon the cause of his arrest and imprisonment. We learn, however, from another source, that Mr. Gates' confinement is for a contempt of court, in refusing to file certain papers relating to the accounts of an estate of which he is administrator. We have heard also, that Mr. G.'s motives for refusal, originated in conscientious scruples, but in regard to the exact nature of the case we have no information. Mr. Gates, in his handbill, complains, in very strong terms, of the cruelty and oppression which, he alleges, have been practised upon him.

Great Shooting.—We are informed that on Saturday 31st of May, a party of ten sportsmen of the town of Rhinebeck, made a trial of skill in shooting.—The party divided into two parts, the north-west four persons. The whole course of the operation to last only through one day. In the evening the parties met to report, when the north-east party brought in 441 head of game, and the south-west 519, consisting of foxes, skunks, minks, weasels, red-squirrels, hawks, crows, owls, brown-thrushers, black-birds little owls, king-birds, blue-jays, &c. One of the south east party returned 303, among which were eight hawks and seventeen crows.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

Army and Navy.—The army of the United States, as now constituted, consists of dragoons 363; artillery 1,778; infantry 3,[illegible], unattached soldiers and recruits 678—total 6[illegible].

Militia according to late returns 1,346,116.

Navy.—Vessels in commission, 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates, 15 sloops of war and 6 schooners. In ordinary 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates. At the different depots, have been delivered, frames of live oak for 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates and 4 sloops. Contracts have been made for the frames of 1 ship of the line and 1 sloop of war.

Extract from a letter dated
Hollidaysburg, June 14th.

"I must not omit to mention that we had an accident to-day at Inclined Plane No. 1, four miles from this place, owing to the disobedience of our express orders, by the man whose duty it was to hitch on the cars to the main rope. He used only one fastening in place of two, and as the car was heavily laden with blooms, the stopper or fastening broke just as the car passed the angle at the top. Unfortunately, a man jumped upon the car at the moment it was starting, and together with the car, went to the foot of the plane with great velocity. At the foot of the plane the car jumped from the track into the river, about 50 or 60 feet, knocking out two of the large posts of the shed. The man was precipitated into the river, along with the wreck of the car and the flying blooms, and wonderful to relate was not killed. His head is considerably injured, but not a limb broken, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. It he dies however, he may truly look upon his escape as a miracle.

"The water in the river, where the car struck, is only about one foot in depth."

New York, June 13.

It will be recollected that a package of money amounting to upwards of $8881, together with a number of drafts belonging to some of our brokers, was carried off by N. Sylvester of Philadelphia, to whom it had been entrusted for conveyance to that city.

This morning an anonymous letter was received here postmarked Charleston, June 15th, enclosing the drafts but not the money. It is feared that Sylvester has left the country.—*Jour. Com.*

The New York Advocate of Monday remarks, that the arrival at that port, on the day previous, of the ship Josephine, from Ireland, was quite an unexpected circumstance. This ship formerly sustained a high reputation, and was considered one of the fastest sailers out of this port. In December, 1832, she was wrecked in Donegal Bay, where she laid nearly buried in the sand for about fifteen months, and was considered as totally lost. In a heavy gale and very high tide last spring, the ship was driven from her bed upon a potatoe field near the beach. In this situation after being stripped of her copper, she was observed by an American Captain, who finding that her frame was sound, purchased her as she lay and employed workmen at 6d. each per day, to dig a canal in which he could convey her to the sea. The workmen had only just completed this canal, when another high tide fortunately arose, and swept the ship into deep water. She was then taken to Sligo, repaired, and has safely arrived again at her original home.

Richibucto, May 31.

The brig Juno took from a wreck at sea 233 passengers, all of whom were in a dreadful state of misery. One female, whose husband was lost, was actually delivered in the boat and the infant was brought into port in a state of perfect safety. Provisions and water were so short on board the Juno, that all were put on short allowance, and when the vessel arrived in the port, and the passengers obtained water, they drank with such avidity that alarm was entertained at the consequences to be feared from their imprudence. They were so crowded that none enjoyed the comfort of lying down, but all were stowed in a sitting posture the foremost men between the hindmost's legs.

Distressing.—We learn from Captain Mayhew of the ship Warren, of Warren, recently arrived at that port, that Captain Charles Spooner, of the ship Erie, of Newport, whose extraordinary marriage to Miss Kinginara Otaheite, a native of Otaheite Island, has been lately noticed in most of the papers of this country, was deprived of his bride soon after his marriage, under the following painful circumstances:—She had gone into the water to amuse her husband with an exhibition of her extraordinary feats in swimming, for which the islanders have been very remarkable, when she was attacked by a large shark. The shark first seized her by a limb, but releasing his hold he made another attack, and with one effort of his powerful jaws, severed her body in two. The unhappy husband was a spectator of this awful scene but could render no assistance.—*Bristol, R. I. Gazette.*

New Orleans, June 7.

Another Extensive Robbery.—Jacques Gardoum, the Porter of the Canal and Banking Company, robbed the Bank yesterday afternoon, of about $11,000. It is supposed that he took passage in the schr. Creole, for Tampico, which left the Levee yesterday about dusk. Five thousand dollars have been offered for his apprehension.

Gardoum is a native of the department of Seine and Oise in France, is 40 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, American measure, brown hair, light eyebrows, dark eyes, large nose and mouth, dark beard and clear skin, oval face, forehead of an ordinary form, hollow chin and usually wears a ring in one ear. He formerly belonged to the city Guard, and is well known in the city.

Raising and removing brick houses, is a business very successfully carried on in this city, and is a great curiosity in a scientific point of view. Carrying back a large five story fire proof store ten feet, or making a brick house face another street, would at one time have been considered an extraordinary undertaking. We were admiring the ease and security with which the handsome two story brick house, 210 Bowery, was raised by screws and blocks to a height so as to enable the owner to build another story under it, and when completed it will be a substantial three story house. The raising of this brick house was done by Geo. Bakewell, 177 Elizabeth street, and not a wall was cracked or a timber out of place.—*N. Y. Star.*

Loss by fire of the ship Hull.—The ship Hull, loaded with cotton, and lying off Savannah, ready for a voyage to Liverpool, was discovered to be on fire on the 17th instant. To avoid any communication with the shipping in port, she was warped down, by the Harbor Master, to the lower end of the city, where she grounded. Efforts were there made to subdue the fire by water communicated from suction engines, and buckets, plied by seamen and the firemen of Savannah, who turned out with a praiseworthy alacrity, but without the desired effect, until the vessel was scuttled so as to allow a free ingress to the flood tide. About 25 bales of Cotton in a sound condition will be saved. From appearances, it is supposed that the ship was struck with lightning in the course of the afternoon of Sunday, or the night of that day. Others think spontaneous combustion was the cause. The ship is owned by Mr. John Bunney, of Boston, and was consigned to Messrs. A. Low & Co. of Charleston.

All for Love.—A singular law case was lately before the Common Pleas of Huron county, O. the particulars of which are as follows: Hulde Bishop was indicted for perjury, and it appeared in evidence that, falling in love with a girl whose age was about fifteen, in order to induce a magistrate to marry them, he made oath that he believed her over eighteen. They were married, and the parents of the girl immediately prosecuted the groom for his supposed *legal* perjury. On trial, the counsel of Bishop admitted the law gave power to the clerk to administer the oath to the defendant; but insisted that there was no *law* providing for his punishment, should the defendant have sworn falsely before the Clerk in *vacation*. Of this opinion was the Court.

The defendant was of course acquitted.

Munificent and Valuable Present.—80 splendid-ly bound folio volumes were received by the State Librarian this morning, as a present from the British Government. Upon the back of the title in each volume, the following is printed:—"*This book is to be perpetually preserved in the New York Library.*" The volumes are estimated to be worth $3000.—*Albany E. Journal.*

[A similar donation, we understand, has been presented to every public library, of any importance, in the United States.]—*Eds. J. C.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

Extract of a letter, dated
Louisville, (Ky.) June 12.

A shocking occurrence took place here last week. A Mr. C. married Miss Buckner last week, a beautiful and interesting woman, of one of our most respectable families. On that evening Mrs. Buckner (the mother of the bride) had a large quantity of custard made, and went to the house of her married children.

On Sunday Mrs. Fowler (her daughter) was taken ill, and died in a few hours. While the company was assembling for her funeral, a daughter of her's became suddenly ill, and the funeral was postponed, that both might be buried together. Before that took place, Mrs. Buckner died; and, one after the other, eight have died, and nine more are dangerously ill.

Poison having been suspected, the servants are all in prison, but there is no evidence, external or internal, to prove the charge. The contents of the stomach show no appearance of poison. The symptoms in all resemble those of Asiatic Cholera—yet no one else in town has been attacked, and not one of that devoted family who avoided the custard. All who ate of it have died or are ill. The physicians and magistrates are all in alarm and bustle, and no two people seem to agree in opinion as to the true cause of this melancholy visitation.—*Com. Herald.*

Mr. Kemble's Farewell Benefit.—The Park Theatre was last evening crowded to the very ceiling on the above occasion. At the conclusion of the after piece, Mr. Kemble with his daughter, advanced to the front of the stage, and in a very pertinent and feeling address admirably delivered, returned their acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and liberality it had been their good fortune to elicit from the American public. From the ambiguity of his remarks, we are left to infer that the farewell of himself and daughter to the United States is to be forever. Since their sojourn among us, they have acquired many sincere friends and admirers, and go when and where they may, they will carry with them the respect of all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance, together with unfeigned wishes for their prosperity and happiness.—*Cour. and Enq.*

Miramichi, May 27.—The schooner Dolphin, arrived here on Saturday from St. Paul's Island, with Captain Morris, and thirty-six of the passengers of the brig Isabella, wrecked on that island. The remainder having gone up to Quebec. On Thursday, 8th instant the brig Isabella bound to Quebec, got ashore on the S. E. side of the Island of St. Paul, at three in the morning, in a thick fog; they were so nigh the rocks, that in cutting away the foremast it fell against them, which enabled the passengers, 163 in number, to get on shore, almost all however in a state of nakedness, and all nearly perishing with cold. Three or four large fires were lighted and when a little recovered from fright and cold, they proceeded to look for the station house, and about 10 o'clock they fortunately arrived there, in a most pitiable and exhausted state, when the persons in charge got them a little warm tea, and distributing what clothing he had among the most destitute, which was the means of preserving many lives.

It is seldom that we have to relate a more fatal accident than the following, which has just reached us from a correspondent near Taunton. Some lime-burners, who have been occupied at a kiln on Cothelston Hill, left work at the usual time on Thursday, when one of them incautiously or accidentally kicked a stone on the edge on the furnace, which caused him to overswav his balance, and fall forward into the kiln to the depth of nearly twenty feet, upon the burning lime. His brother and another who were present, placed a ladder down the furnace, and most imprudently descended to rescue their companion, and it is scarcely necessary for us to add that all perished, and were drawn up miserable spectacles of humanity. They have left wives and families to deplore this unforeseen misfortune.

Grand Island.—It appears from an article in the Buffalo Patriot, that the settlement of Grand Island, near Niagara Falls, under the auspices of a company of gentlemen from Boston, is rapidly progressing. A beautiful little village, White Haven, has already sprung up on the East bank, and a population of nearly two hundred is collected. A large steam saw-mill is erected, and a wharf several hundred feet long, with a dock for storing timber, is already completed. The harbor is said to be excellent—and a steamboat which plies between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, stops there regularly, going and returning. The company intend to carry on the business of building the frames of ships on the island, which is well furnished with valuable timber—and afterwards they will be delivered on the seaboard, agreeably to contract. The Patriot mentions one fact connected with the settlement of this island, which ought not to pass unnoticed. It augurs favorably of the future prosperity of the place. The village of White Haven has been built, houses, mills, shops, wharves, store, and all, besides clearing up a large farm, during a long and tedious winter, *without a drop of Ardent Spirit on the ground*, or being used by the people!

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties—maintains good order; who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society; whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim, as the reluctant, and backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles, or virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance. [Daniel Webster.

Strawberries, says a medical writer, have been found useful to persons who were disposed to consumption.—They are also an excellent dentifrice—cleansing the teeth and gums in the most pleasing manner, and without the least trouble. There is no kind of fruit more delectable to the sense of taste than the strawberry; and there are few more agreeable to the sight, when fresh from the stem—full—ripe—large—pulpy. They too, like the rose, have lent the poet a simile; and the richest one, most graphic, we ever met with, is a couplet from an old Irish ballad:—

"Her eyes were like light on the morning's blue stream.
Her cheeks were like strawberries smothered in cream."

Price of a Kick.—Thursday, a woman entered the shop of a female merchant, to whom she owed 2s. 7½d.—was craved for the debt, and because she could not pay, got a kick, and was turned out. It was of this kick that she next day came before the magistrate to complain. The magistrate, after due investigation regarding the impetus of the kick, and the part to which it had been applied, found that it was a very moderate one—valued at 2s. 7 3-4d. and reduced the debt to that extent. It is reported that the complainer has agreed to receive as many more kicks at 2s. 7 3-4d. each, as will kick her wholly out of debt.—*Paisley Adv.*

New Orleans, June 7.

As rumour is prone to exaggerate in these matters we have taken the trouble to ascertain from the proper authorities, the number of funerals in New Orleans lately.

During the last month of May, 491 persons were buried.

During the first five days of June, 90 persons were buried.

Ten years ago, the average number of interments per month, was about 120. Setting down the increase of population in New Orleans, at 50 per cent in ten years, the monthly interments, were the city healthy, should not exceed 180.—*News.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Secretary of the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of the 9th instant, presented statements made up to the 18th instant, showing the aggregate numbers of all who have presented petitions, memorials, &c., for or against the Executive measure of removing the public deposites. We give the result of the inquiry:—

For restoration of deposites to the Bank of the United States	48,000
For restoration of the Deposites and re-charter of the Bank	63,103
For the recharter of the Bank	16,994
For adopting such measures as will give relief.	23,248
Against restoring the deposites and against rechartering the Bank	17,047

On the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a number of young men of Ipswich, raised a subscription, and invited all old soldiers of the revolution in the town, to partake of a collation. The number present was twenty-seven, and the aggregate of their ages upwards of 2100 years—being an average of 80.

Dreadful Earthquake.—Captain Spencer, of the brig Madeira, at New York, 16 days from Rio Hacha, New Granada, brings intelligence, as we learn by the Journal of Commerce, of a severe earthquake, or series of earthquakes, at Santa Martha, on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th ult., which destroyed the principal edifices, and materially injured the whole city.

The first and most severe shock lasted about 45 seconds, and was followed in about 5 minutes by another of nearly equal severity and duration. In the course of that and the next 4 days, no less than sixty shocks were experienced; and at the latest accounts they had not ceased.

The earth opened in many places to the width of six inches, and warm sulphurous water was thrown forth.

No lives were lost—which is to be attributed to the fact that the first and most severe shock took place while the inhabitants were in their houses, as the falling of the tiles, &c. would most probably have caused the death of great numbers, had they been in the street at the time. Several persons, however, were severely injured.

The city was completely deserted at the latest accounts, the citizens having removed into the country, with the exception of a few persons who were living in tents on the beach.

The first shock was severe at Rio Hacha, and fears were expressed that the few buildings of brick in the place would fall; as they were discovered after the first shock to be slightly injured. The greatest part of the buildings being built on stakes, were comparatively secure from falling.

No accounts had been received from Carthagena, which it is feared may have suffered also.

The body of a murdered man was found lately on the Cumberland Mountain, Tennessee. His linen was marked S. W. H. and from other circumstances it is believed his name was H[illegible]per, travelling to Alabama, with about $30,000 in his possession. Among the articles found near the body was a new saddle marked "No. 9 Market street, Philadelphia, William T. Hansel [illegible]."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The new kind of muzzles for dogs, required by a recent city ordinance may be obtained of Colemen Sellers, No. 8 north Sixth street.

We learn, that on the 20th inst. about 7 o'clock, one of the powder mills of Mr. Dupont, near Wilmington, was blown up. What caused the explosion we have not heard. One person was killed and about one thousand pounds of powder burnt.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The passengers by the Camden and Amboy Rail-Road, who left New York at 10, on Saturday forenoon, arrived at Philadelphia, at 4, P. M. being only six hours in performing the journey of nearly 100 miles.

A society for the advancement of general education, has been formed in Bucks county.

It is suggested that Mr. Taney will succeed Mr. McLane as Secretary of State, and Mr. Forsyth will take the Treasury Department, now occupied by Mr. Taney.

At the Oyer and Terminer lately held in Suffolk county, Long Island, William Enoch was tried for the murder of his wife, and convicted. He is to be executed on the last day of July. In that county there have been but two executions since the revolutionary war.

A State Rights' Association has been organized in New York.

In the case of Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs William Boot, indicted for carrying a challenge from Robert C. Hooper to Joseph S. Jones, the jury on Monday returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The case is reported at length in the Boston Atlas.

Col. Austin.—Papers just from Mexico at New Orleans, state that this individual, concerning whose late there has been such a general solicitude, has at length had his trial, been acquitted, and is now on his return to his colony in Texas.

A daughter of Mr. Decker, aged 15 years, residing near Elmira, N. Y. was burnt to death last week, by her clothes coming in contact with the blaze while she was playing with a child near the fire. No one being nigh to assist her, the clothes were literally consumed upon her.

The Harpers of New York, have in press a new novel, from the pen of the author of Martin Faber, called "Guy Rivers, a tale of Georgia."

The Rev. John N. Maffitt, has been appointed Professor of Eloquence in La Grange College, Tennessee.

Next Monday is the day fixed upon for the adjournment of Congress.

The National Debt of Great Britain amounted in March of the present year, to £779,565,783, equal to $3,464,736,702.

The President has issued orders directing the several military and naval stations to observe honors in relation to the decease of Lafayette, such as were observed when Washington died.

A flat boat loaded with lard, whiskey, &c. having grounded on a sand bar, in descending the Mississippi, not long since, was robbed of about $1500 worth of goods, by a gang of robbers from the Arkansas side. Ten or twelve of the gang were subsequently arrested by a corps of armed volunteers.

The New York Constellation, in speaking of the present fashion of the ladies' dresses, says:—They are like the Dutchman's rope—*a little too short at both ends!*

The annual session of the New England Methodist Conference was held at Webster, last week. Stations were assigned to the preachers. The Rev. E. K. Avery, at his own request, was not assigned to any station.

The barn of Mr. John Maurer, in Berks county, was struck by lightning on Thursday last. Mr. M. was himself struck, and rendered insensible for some time.

Mr. J. Cox, late American Consul at Vera Cruz, is stated to have died recently, on his way to Mexico.

The inn of Joseph Hutchinson, of Williamsville, near Buffalo, was burnt on the 9th inst. Part of the furniture was saved—loss $2000, no insurance. Chester Maxwell, an inmate, lost $225 cash.

A few days since, says the Gloucester Telegraph, some gentlemen called to see Mr. Pew, of this town, who will be one hundred and two years old the third day of next August, but were not successful, as he was engaged in hoeing, some distance from home!

A boy belonging to an English family at Buffalo, was killed on Saturday of last week, by a rail car passing over him.

The Richmond Compiler moves for the impeachment of the Post Master General.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have sentenced Snelling, the conductor of a firebrand paper, to three months imprisonment and costs for a libel on Judge Whitman, and fifteen days imprisonment and costs for another on Harrison and Allen.

Crops in Illinois.—A late paper from Peoria, says: "We are informed by the farmers of our vicinity, that their crops have every appearance of being productive. We have had during the last few days, a succession of warm showers—the fields of small grain never looked better."

Incendiaries.—Repeated attempts have been made in Granville, near Springfield, Mass., to destroy that town by fire. Within a week four houses were set fire to, and a young man has been arrested and committed.

We learn by private letters from an authentic source at Washington (says the New York Times) that Mr. Forsyth will be offered the place of Secretary of State.

A Royal order was lately issued in Belgium, for the expulsion from the Belgic dominions, of a correspondent of the London Morning Herald. It has not, however, been enforced.

A correspondent of the Lancet says that when all the ordinary modes of stopping hæmorrhage from a leech bite had been found ineffectual, he accomplished it as a last resource, before applying the actual cautery, by putting a spoonful of plaster of Paris, in the same state as when taking a cast, on the bleeding orifice.

Worth Sleeping On.—A paper published in Manchester, (Mi.) called the Herald, (we like to be particular in our references) says the mail arrived in that place on the 17th of May, in a *Pillow Case!*

June 17th was the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill; June 18th the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

A New Orleans editor recommends brandy and peppermint as a remedy at the commencement of the cholera. He admits that the epidemic exists in that city.

The People's Line steamboat office at Baltimore, was entered on the night of the 17th inst. and robbed of four hundred dollars.

The Liverpool Mercury, published in Perry county, Pa. is offered *for sale*, a bargain.

The execution of David Sherman, convicted of the murder of his wife, took place in New London, Conn. on Friday of last week. He was hung on a gallows constructed within an enclosure near the prison, no spectators being admitted.

During the heavy shower which passed over New York, on the 19th instant, the lightning struck the public house called Congress Hall, at the corner of the Bowery and Hester street, which passed through the roof in several places. A brig lying in the East river was also struck—also a stable in Tenth street, near the East river, in which a cow was killed.

We learn from the Georgia papers, that Seaborn Jones, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia, and nominated for re-election, has decisively refused to be a candidate for the next Congress.

Gen. Lewis, president of the New York State Society of Cincinnati, has issued an order directing the members to wear crape for thirty days, in remembrance of their departed companion Lafayette.

The President of the United States has recognized Louis Albert Cazenove, as Vice Consul of Sardinia, for the port of Boston.

A party of about 200 Choctaw Indians, with arms and baggage, passed through New Iberia, La. a short time since, on their way to Texas.

In the ship Baltimore, at Baltimore on Wednesday, from Hamburg, came passenger Frederick Von Roenne, Charge d'Affaires of Prussia to this country, and family.

Eleven of the rioters on the Washington rail-road one of them charged with murder, have been arrested and committed to jail in Baltimore. No further disturbance has taken place.

Two dwelling houses in Low street, Baltimore, were destroyed by fire, on Wednesday last.

Fast Sailing.—The ship Silas Richards, which arrived at New York, on Thursday, from Liverpool, had completed one half her journey, when seven days out.

At St. Patrick Settlement, near Quebec, as two children were crossing the river Jacques Cartier, in a canoe, and were fast setting into the rapid which was hurrying them into the Falls, Mr. Hickey, schoolmaster, threw himself into the stream to attempt their rescue, but was carried down by the strength of the tide, and all three were lost.

Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Newburyport, Conn. was severely injured on Friday last, by the premature discharge of a cannon, owing to imperfect sponging.—The Newburyport artillery were firing a salute, when the accident happened. The flesh of Mr. M's right arm near the wrist, was lacerated, and the skin torn from the right cheek.

A young black child, that lost its mother when two months old has since that period, nearly two years, lived principally on the suck received from a bull slut. He speaks plain, and whenever he wishes such, drives away the slut's pups, and takes it. Wherever the slut goes the boy follows her, and *vice versa*. They are both owned by a gentleman on the Neck.—*Charleston Sun.*

Contempt of Court.—On the last day of the June term at Three Rivers, L. C. Judge Vallieres committed a member of the Bar to prison, for forty days, for having been personally disrespectful to him on the bench.

Taste and Feeling.—We were amused yesterday, at seeing a negro woman leading out a sort of lamentable gallopade in the sun bare-footed, over the hot and almost blistering pavement, with a splendid silk umbrella over head. It is difficult to say, which should be most admired, her taste or her bravery, especially when it is recollected that a negro's heel is a choice part of the corporate system.—*Mobile Adv.*

Emigrants at Quebec.—To the 10th of June, 1833, there arrived at Quebec 304 vessels, bringing steerage passengers to the number of 7,866. To the 12th of June instant, the same number of vessels arrived, bringing 12,649,—making an increase of 4,783, over the last season.

A man by the name of Duval, overseer on the plantation of Mr. Metoyer, of Natchitoches, La. was barbarously murdered by a slave named Seagoin, a short time since. The murderer has already been sentenced to death.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday states that the Ohio river was in good order for steamboat navigation, its waters having risen five feet within the preceding 48 hours.

The Bedford Gazette, of last week, contains a long article with a view to establish the position that Andrew Jackson is not a *King*.

The steam-boat "Native" of Brownsville, was snagged about nine miles below Maysville, and sunk in two minutes afterwards, in ten feet water, about sixty yards from shore. The loss will be considerable.

The city of Rochester contains a population of over 12,000 souls.

Thomas, son of William Patterson, a boy 8 years old, was drowned in the Delaware, off Arch st. wharf, on Wednesday afternoon; his body has not been recovered.

The Montreal Vindicator of the 13th instant, says:—"A fur trader of this city, named G. Lalanne, was arrested last week, for forgery. Having procured bail, he immediately left this province for the United States. It is said that it has been since discovered that he had forged the name of Mr. F. X. Desjardins, of Vaudreuil, on eight different notes."

Economy.—The clerk hire in the Custom House, New York, in the days of extravagance in 1829, was sixteen thousand dollars. General Jackson a few months before the Presidential election of 1832, economised it up to $52,000. *A la mode de* Post Office.

Among the speakers who attended the late yearly meeting of Friends, held in Newport, R. I. were Jonathan and Hannah Backhouse, of England; Richard Mott, Joseph Bowne, Ann Thorn, Sarah Upton and Eliza Coggeshall, of New York; Dugan and Asenith Clark, of North Carolina, Thos. Harnett and Rebecca Updegraft, from Ohio; Christopher Healy, of Pennsylvania, and Lyndly M. Hoag, from Maine.

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer that the President, on Monday, sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Taney, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Butler, to be Attorney General. Both these gentlemen were in office, the reader will bear in mind, more than two months before the meeting of Congress, and have been kept in office more than six months since, and until the very last week of the session, as if in utter contempt both of the Senate and the Constitution of the United States.

The editor of the New York Courier has announced his intention to publish a weekly paper, at the rate of one dollar for six months.

The Senate spent three or four hours on Saturday, in the consideration of Executive business—principally, if not wholly, it is understood, on the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to England, but without coming to any decision on the subject.

Samuel J. Packer, Esq. of the State Senate, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Lycoming, in opposition to J. B. Anthony. Mr. P. is an able man.

William Taylor, indicted before the Superior Court of Norfolk, for the murder of Minors Cannon, in February last, has been found guilty of manslaughter. The trial of Abraham Houseman, implicated in the same affair, is now progressing.

A gentleman residing near Boston, received, a few days since, a challenge to fight a duel. He answered it, by handing the letter to an editor, by whom it was published.

Isaac Chase, Esq. has been appointed American Consul for the Cape of Good Hope. The opening of the ports at that place to American Commerce, has caused a vast number of our whalemen to resort there for provisions and repairs.

The legislature of New Hampshire have elected Henry Hubbard, member of the House of Representatives, a Senator in Congress, in the place of the Hon. Samuel Bell, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next.

Medical Vegetable.—It is stated as a singular fact, that if a plant is drooping or dying in a hot-house, it is almost sure to recover if you place a plant of chamomile near it.

A Miss Decker, a young lady about seventeen years of age, was literally burnt to death, by her clothes catching fire, near the Horse Head, Tioga Co. Her clothes caught while she was in the act of stooping, while near the fire; and all her efforts to put them out, were unsuccessful. She then ran a distance of about sixty rods, to her father, her clothes enveloped in flames, and parts of her flesh were actually seen in a blaze; making a noise similar to meat, in the act of frying.

Singular Kitten.—A few days ago a female cat, belonging to Miss Jane Brown, of Pill, brought forth a most singular kitten. It has eight legs, two tails, one head, one heart, five kidneys, two intestines, from the first stomach down, and is complete two male kittens, from the ribs to the extremities, with one abdomen. It is preserved and is now in the possession of Mr. Harrison, surgeon, of Pill.—*Bristol Mercury.*

The New Orleans Advertiser, states that on the 5th instant, the body of A. Foucher, jr. who had been guilty of the extensive forgeries mentioned some weeks ago, was found in the rear of the plantation of R. St. Amand, on the coast. It appears that the unfortunate man put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head. When he was found, by negroes working in the woods, he had been dead already some days, as the body was so corrupted, that it was found impossible to remove it.

Infanticide.—A bundle was discovered, not long since, floating down the Thames, a short distance below Norwich, Conn. by some boys, who, on recovering it found its contents to consist of a *young child*, with a garter tied tightly around its neck, (a substitute for beads, probably,) and a stocking, having the appearance of being accidentally inclosed, and marked H. A. M. A cord was attached to the wrapper with the marks of being formerly fastened to a weight.

A White Seal in Nansemond River.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, in Nansemond county, under date of 14th inst. says—"A White Seal weighing 90 lbs. about 5 feet long, was killed yesterday forenoon by Capt. R O Gwinn and Mr. Wm Murphrey, in Nansemond River, about 2 or 3 miles above Suffolk Bridge. This is the first white Seal ever seen here—two of the brown species have been killed in this river, within the last 30 years."

Consecration of a Jewish Synagogue.

We noticed, in very brief terms, a few days since, the opening, for religious services, of a new Jewish Synagogue in New York, the ceremonies attending which were adverted to in the papers of that city, as being of a highly interesting character. In a late number of the Boston Courier, we find a communication which speaks more in detail of the whole proceedings. The writer, after describing the church, states that the services were in the Hebrew language. They commenced by a loud knocking at the outer door, when the minister inquired who demanded admission; and a beautiful selection from the Psalms, with the responses, was recited.

"*Make lofty your heights, O ye gates, and fly back ye everlasting doors, for the King of Glory to enter in.*

"*Who is the King of Glory?*

"*The Lord of Hosts; he is the King of Glory,*" &c. &c.

The doors were then opened; and a procession carrying the sacred rolls, and preceded and followed by the officers of the Synagogue, came in, ascended the platform, and placed the sacred books upon the reading desk. The sacred rolls contain the Pentateuch and other writings of the Old Testament, written on parchment, wrapped round with crimson velvet, covered with mantles of silk and figured velvet of the richest description, and adorned on the top with silver and gold crowns and ornaments resembling somewhat in shape, a Chinese pagoda, and decorated with a great many small gold and silver bells. Passages of the Psalms, or lessons for the occasion, were then recited, and the books several times, at intervals, carried in procession round the platform, descending on one side, and mounting on the other, while the choir of singers in the front gallery chanted the psalms. After this service, which occupied nearly two hours, the books were carried in procession and placed in the ark. The bearers of the rolls wore silk scarfs loosely thrown over the shoulders; and likewise the other officers of the Synagogue.

M. M. Noah, Esq. then, by appointment, ascended the platform, and from the reading desk pronounced, in English, an address. It occupied about an hour, and was written with elegance and force. He gave some account of the establishment of the synagogue worship in this country, and its extension and present condition. He recommended to the children of Israel to be strict in the observance of their religious institutions. He spoke of the Turkish Sultan having surrendered the Holy Land to the Viceroy of Egypt, and the possibility of now purchasing it for an inconsiderable sum, and of its coming again into the possession of the Jews; though he apprehended the condition of the Jews, in respect to improvement, was not at present such as to induce them to avail themselves of these advantages. He descanted upon the burdensome nature of some their ceremonies, founded upon the tradition of the Elders and Rabbins, in which he hoped for some amelioration of their code; and mentioned that a sect of Jews had arisen in Germany, who already had effected such improvements in their synagogue worship. He said it was extremely desirable that their worship should be conducted in the language of the country where they were situated; that there ought to be public discourses, explaining and vindicating their doctrines and ceremonies, especially for the benefit of the younger members of their sect; and recommended strongly the introduction of music into their public services; pronouncing it a singular fact, that a people so distinguished in early times for their music in their temple worship, should for a long time have wholly renounced it. He spoke of the power of female influence and character in favor of religion, and referred with great beauty and pathos to the illustrious Jewesses of ancient times. He expressed the gratitude of his people for the tolerant spirit of the age and country in which they lived; and called upon the Jews to meet it with a corresponding temper and conduct. He charged them to practice good morals, to exercise universal charity; and to look forward continually with daily strengthening hopes to the fulfilment of the great and animating predictions of their religion, concerning the coming and universal reign of their Messiah. This is a very imperfect sketch of this interesting performance.

The service was then closed by the reception of offerings for the Synagogue, which were acknowledged in Hebrew, excepting where they were given by those not of the Synagogue; and then they were named in English; and the farther recitation and chanting of prayers and hymns.

SUBSTANCE OF THE POST OFFICE REPORT.

The first fact stated by the Committee is, that the Department is *largely insolvent*.—The Post Master General, in his report at the opening of the last session of Congress, stated that he had on hand an available surplus of $304,811, yet, *during that very session, and shortly after this report, he began to borrow of the banks. This borrowed money*, on the 11th of April last, had risen to $488,[illegible]. The amount due to contractors and *unpaid*, was, on the 1st of April, $635,000, making the whole debt of the Department $1,123,[illegible]. Of the cash of the Department, $9455 were deposited in *broken banks*;—the actual cash on hand on the 11th of April was $31,445. The Department *estimated* that $300,000 might be due from postmasters for arrearages prior to the 1st of January last, though this amount is conceived by the committee to be much exaggerated, and from an examination of the books and accounts of the Post Office, does not appear to exceed $84,000. The Department *estimates* the amount due from postmasters for the *first* quarter of 1834, at $500,000. This estimation by an examination of the accounts is reduced by the committee to less than $206,000. Under former administrations the outstanding debts have not exceeded $100,000, and the committee can see no reason why they should now reach to 289,000, according to the corrected estimate of the Department, especially at a time when the Post Office is insolvent, and driven to every shift to raise money.

Deducting the credits of the Department from its debts, it is found to be insolvent to an amount exceeding $800,000; and this notwithstanding the opinion of the late Postmaster General in his report of Nov. 1827, that by a judicious administration of its affairs, the Post Office would yield an annual net revenue to government of *half a million*. The whole amount of expenditures during the four years preceding the appointment of the present officer, was $6,230,000. During the first four years of the present incumbent, the aggregate expenditure has been $9,558,300, showing an excess of $3,338,184. Some new mail routes have been established within the latter period, but they bear a *very small proportion to the increased expenditure.*

The Postmaster General, to account for the increase of his expenditures, has in his reports presented an enormous increase of mail transportation! He states the transportation on the 1st of July, 1829, to have amounted to 13,700,000 miles while on the 1st of July, 1833, it was 26,854,485 miles, making an increase exceeding 13 *millions* of miles. When they called for the original papers containing this calculation, they were told that *those papers were all destroyed*.—The Committee thereupon ordered Dr. Thomas Bradley, to be furnished with the advertisements for mail contracts, the book of extra allowances, and all the other data which the Department could produce, and directed him to make out, under oath, a statement of the actual amount of transportation at the period above mentioned.

The report of Doctor Bradley, in whose diligence, integrity and knowledge of the subject the fullest reliance may be placed, shows that the transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July, 1829, was 15,209,039 miles, being 1,509,039 miles *more* than it is stated in the annual report referred to; and that the transportation on the 1st of July, 1833, was 21,156,814, instead of 26,854,485, being 5,697,651 miles *less* than reported.

Thus the Postmaster General has fallen into an error as to the amount which he has increased the transportation of the mail, of no less than 7,206,690 miles.

The Postmaster General in his report of Nov. last, states the expense of transportation at $2,033,289. The *Blue Book* gives the aggregate of all contracts and extra allowances at $1,992,930, making a difference of over $40,000. *This difference is wholly unaccounted for.* No explanation has been furnished, and *the call of the Senate, for sums paid and not contained in the Blue Book, remains unanswered.*

The Postmaster in his report of Dec. 1832, shows an available surplus of $202,811. In his report of Nov. last, he declares that at the date of the first mentioned report, he was actually minus $2,844, showing *an acknowledged mistake* of $205,655.

Many instances are stated by the committee of *gross contradictions* as to the terms of particular contracts, contained in different reports of the Postmaster. The following is a specimen:

In his report of the 18th of April, 1832, the Postmaster General states that James Reeside is the contractor for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to New York Daily, at an annual compensation of	$6,000
In his report of March 3, 1833, he states the same contract as twice a day, and the compensation per annum at	20,500
Making a difference per annum of	14,500
And in four years of	$58,000

The report goes on to detail the circumstances of numerous individual contracts, by which it appears that routes have been taken away from fair bidders, against whom there was no complaint, and bestowed at a *greatly increased rate of compensation*, on active political partizans; that very profitable contracts, at a *compensation twice or three times the fair rate*, were bestowed on favorites, and even *clerks of the Department, without ever being advertised or offered to competition at all*; that favorites who *underbid* all competitors in many cases, immediately received an *extra allowance*, of extravagant amount, often far exceeding the highest bid which had been offered; that great extra allowances have been given under pretence of increased frequency and increased expedition, when the actual increase of expense was little nothing. In this way, one of Reeside's contracts is increased from $6000 to $22,772, and another from $275 to $1,411! and a third from $3,250 to $40,150! The committee notice but a few out of the many contracts held by James Reeside and others, his partners. The allowances in the cases noticed by them, beyond the amount of their own bids and legal contracts, is 62,316 dollars a year; amounting, during the continuance of their contracts, to the enormous sum of 249,367 dollars, given to these contractors by the Department, without advertising and without competition.

There are single contracts in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Louisiana, in which the amount of compensation, extras included, exceeds the postage collected in the whole state.

The extra allowances of contractors in Virginia fall short but three hundred and thirty-five dollars of swallowing up the whole revenue received by the Department in that state.

In North Carolina the extra allowances fall short of the nett receipts for postages six hundred dollars.

In Alabama the extra allowances are to the nett proceeds for postage as two to one.

The whole nett proceeds of postages in Virginia, is $79,262. The whole cost for transportation is $233,956, or three to one.

The whole nett receipts in Alabama were $32,670. The cost of transportation is $157,560, or more than five to one.

There are two States which lie side by side, nearly equal in population, extent of territory, and in the revenue which they yield to the Department, which show a remarkable difference in the sums paid in each for the transportation of the mail.

In Vermont there was received for postage.	$17,663 72
In New Hampshire,	16,338 82
Difference in favor o. Vermont,	1,324 90
There is paid for transportation in New Hampshire,	38,818 96
In Vermont,	23,208 66
Difference,	15,610 30

The committee find no good reason for this disproportion of expenditure in these two States.

Many of the favored mail contractors are proprietors of partizan presses.

William Smith, whose extra allowance amounts to $11,129 a year, is the proprietor of an efficient party press in Culpepper county, Virginia.

Horatio Hill, the conductor of a violent party press in New Hampshire, is a contractor to carry the mail on no less than fifteen mail routes.

The incidental expenses in the year beginning July 1st 1832, embracing the period of the late presidential campaign amounted to $8,000, being a sudden increase of $20,000 over the expenses of the preceding year. During the present administration these incidental expenses have been constantly on the increase and the committee had the greatest difficulty in getting any detailed account of their nature. From such papers however, as have been furnished, it appears that these expenses are principally for printing. True & Green, proprietors of the Boston Statesman, are represented in the Blue Book, as receiving from the Department an annual sum of $6,692 for furnishing blanks and twine to sundry post offices. The actual sum paid to them, as appears by the items stated by the committee amounts to $29,907.

And from an accurate examination of the original vouchers it appears.

First, that the sum paid for "blanks," was	$16,463 25
And the real sum for wrapping paper and twine, was	13,444 50
	29,907 75
So that the sum paid for the printed blanks alone, exceed the sums published in the Blue Book by	9,564 00

Francis P. Blair, editor of the Globe, received from the 30th December, 1831, to the 26th of October, 1833, inclusive, the sum of $21,634 90. He appears on the Blue Book for only $14,371 57. The rates at which this printer is employed are enormous, and are not to be justified by reference to any thing which has occurred in the past history of the Department.

During the interesting period between July and December, 1832, the "incidental expenses were $25,958,07. Within that time $13,673 31 was paid for printing, to the editors and printers of newspapers, besides $5,166 16 for other articles by them supplied. Of the sum so paid to printers, Francis P. Blair received $6,366 for printing proposals for carrying the mail a period of two months and twenty-two days. The period immediately preceding the Presidential election was the time selected for paying from this Department to this single editor, about one hundred and sixteen dollars for every day his paper issued from the press. At the same time "the mail proposals" appeared not only in the prints having extensive circulation, but in the most obscure country papers some of which having consumed the amount they fed on, have since perished for the want of it.

During the same interesting period, diverse special agents were employed by the Department at an expense exceeding $10,000 in travelling through Virginia, New York and the western states.

Finally, the incidental expenses from July, 1829, to July 1834, amounts to the sum of $357,579 05; exceeding the incidental expenses of the five years previous to the 1st of January, 1829, by the sum of 160,510 dollars.

The Flag of the Union of the 4th instant, announces the death of Rufus K. Anderson, late Senator in the State Legislature. He fell in a rencontre with G. Frierson, Esq. on the 29th ultimo at Pickensville, the residence of the parties. Mr. Frierson immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Death of La Fayette.

A thousand hearts have mourn'd his doom,
A thousand bells have toll'd,
A requiem o'er the hero's tomb—
The hero brave and old.

With all the mighty dead,
With Washington and Greene
On glory's lap he rests his head—
Honor'd as he hath been.

Toll for the patriot brave
The bell of liberty,
And garlands weave for the warrior's grave—
Sons of the brave and free.

Can freedom's sons forget,
What glorious deeds were done,
By the generous hero La Fayette,
In the land of Washington?

In the morning of his life
He left a brilliant Court,
For the battle field of savage strife—
For the forest and the fort.

His purse was freely given
In the cause of liberty,
And his glorious spirit is now in Heaven
With the brave Montgomery.

A thousand halls are hung
In mourning on our shore,
And a thousand harps our bards have strung
To sing his brave deeds o'er.

No marble monument
Need deck the good man's grave,
For Freedom's sons with France have bent
In sorrow o'er the brave.

In the hearts of millions he
A monument hath won,
And his name forever blest shall be
With that of Washington.

MILFORD BARD.

COMMUNICATION.

Having a wish to acquire the knowledge of Book-keeping on its best principles, I made a journey to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly 300 miles, principally for that purpose. On arriving in that city my attention was attracted by an advertisement in a daily print of that city, in which the writer asserts that a variety of branches are taught by him in a superior manner—Book-keeping, Short Calculation, &c. &c. and an abundance of lectures withal. I applied to him and spent five weeks in writing, committing long and tedious tasks day after day, attending to long lectures, and at the end of that time I was not satisfied that I had learned any thing that was understood, and, withal, he manifested particularly a great dislike to Mr. Megonegal, and his plan of teaching, and remarked that Mr. Megonegal did not lecture, &c.

Being much dissatisfied, I called on a respectable mercantile house, Messrs. Craig & Sergeant, [to whom I return my sincere thanks,] and asked of them if there was a teacher in the city who taught book-keeping on correct principles. They informed me that Mr. Megonegal would teach me, for which they would guarantee. I also called on Mr. Appleton, a gentleman from Boston, who informed me that he had studied with many who were celebrated teachers in the United States, but neither of them appeared to teach the correct principles, when contrasted with Mr. Megonegal. He accomplished the task with one tenth of labor on the part of the student, and with ten times as much knowledge. I commenced with Mr. Megonegal, and in six days I closed my full set of books, and apparently without labor, when compared with the other. I have not a doubt, as it respects my competency. I have examined a large number of treatises of the kind in use, and half of the labour in Mr. Megonegal's System will accomplish double that of any other; therefore I think it an indispensable duty on me to lay these facts before the public, as there is so much deception used by ignorant teachers of this valuable branch of education. The public are also much indebted to Mr. R. Megonegal for his true System of Penmanship and Book-keeping.

A FRUSTRATUR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Many individuals are aware that Mr. R. Megonegal of this City is a Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship. I know from experience that the science of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, is imperfectly understood by many pretended teachers of the art; and consequently, I am fully disposed, with confidence, to recommend the above mentioned teacher and his system to the public.

The learner can, with a little attention, acquire a perfect knowledge of the science from Mr. R. M. in a very short period of time. His system is founded on scientific and brief mercantile principles. I think it my duty to lay this before the public as there are so many false publications by teachers who know nothing of the science of Book-keeping. Also, his system of penmanship is very superior, and the pupil is enabled to write with the greatest ease and rapidity in a very few lessons, with a perfect knowledge of the system.

R. R. HARPER.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1834.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 44 South Third street.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1834.

	Per cent dis.		Per cent dis.
Banks in MAINE,	1a1¼	J. J. Cohen, jr. & Bro. bk	[illegible]
Except Bath bank, Castine, Hallowell, & Augusta, Kennebeck, Passamaquody, and Wiscasset,	no sale	Easton,	do.
		Fredericktown,	do.
		Hagerstown,	do.
		Westminster,	do.
		Susquehanna Bridge,	brok.
N. HAMPSHIRE,	1a1¼	Salisbury,	brok.
VERMONT,	do.	Broken banks, various prices	
Except St. Albans,	unc.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
MASSACHUSETTS,	1a1¼	Bank of Metropolis,	1¼
Except Berkshire bank,	no sale	Bank of Washington,	broken
Farmers bank, Belcherstown,		Patriotic Bank,	1¼
Farmers bank, Boston,	fraud	Georgetown,	1¼
Grey Lock bank,	unc.	Except bank of Columb.	brok.
Exeter bank, Salem,	unc	Farmers & Mech's. bank,	1¼
Phenix bank, Nantucket,	do	Alexandria,	1¼
Sutton bank,	do	Except bk of Alexan'a,	brok.
RHODE ISLAND,	1a1¼	Mechanics Bank	broken
Except Burrillville bank,	unc.	Franklin bank	no sale
Farm. Ex. bk Glo'ster,		Merchants do.	
Farm. and Mechanics bk.		VIRGINIA.	
Pawtucket,	unc	Bk of Va. & branches,	1¼
Eag. bank at Newport,	fraud	Farmers' bk & branch	1¼
Franklin bk Providence,	do.	Valley bk. & branches,	1¼
CONNECTICUT,	1a1¼	Ex. Br. at Romney,	
Except Derby bank, & Eagle bank, N. H.	no sale	Wheeling,	3
		Broken banks,	no sale
NEW YORK.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
New York city	par a 1	State bk. and branches,	3a3½
Except Franklin bank,	87	Cape Fear,	do.
J. Barker's notes	unc	Newbern,	do.
Franklin Man. co.	brok.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Marble Man. co.		Charleston banks,	2a2½
Agency & Exchange bk	fr'd	Com. bk Columbia,	do.
Chartered bank,	do	Bank of Cheraw, Hamburg,	brk.
Commercial bank,	do.	GEORGIA.	
Mer. & Mechs Ex. co.	do	State bk. and branches,	4a5
Country banks,	1a2	Savannah banks,	do.
Except b'k of Columbia. Gr. county, Hudson, Middle District, Plattsburgh, Niagara, Wash. and Warren, Wash. Man. co.	broken.	Augusta,	do.
		Merch. & Plant's	brok.
		Darien & brs.	6a7
		Central bk at Milledgv.	do.
		Columbus bks	do.
Clinton Man. co.	fraud	Chattahooche bank,	broken
Delaware co bk	do.	Macon	broken
Exch. bk Poughkeepsie,	do.	Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
Potsdam Man. co.	do.	OHIO.	
NEW JERSEY.		Com. bk Cincinnati,	3
State bank at Camden,	par	Chillicothe,	3
Cumberland at Bridgeton	do.	Marietta,	3
Mount Holly,	do.	Fms. & Mcs. bk Steuben	3
Trenton banking co.	do.	Frank of Colum.	3
Salem banking co.	do.	Lancaster,	3
Hackensack,	brok.	Mount Pleasant,	3
Bk of Brunswick,		St. Clairsville,	3
All other banks,	1a1¼	Western Reserve,	3
Except New Hope,	2a4	Urbana,	3
Franklin bank, J. C. Hoboken Banking & Gr. Co. Jersey City bank, Monmouth bank, N. J. man. co. Protection & Lombard, Salem and Phil. man. co. State bank at Trenton.	broken.	Canton,	3
		Dayton,	3
		Geauga,	3
		Scioto,	3
		Bank of Zanesville,	3
		Muskingum,	3
		Broken banks,	var. prices
Bk. N. Brunswick,	failed	KENTUCKY.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		Bk of Louisville,	3
Philadelphia banks,	par	Bk of Ken. and branches,	3
Germantown,	do.	Commonwealth,	
Del. co. at Chester,	do.	TENNESSEE.	
Chester co. at W. Chester	do	Union Bank,	3
Montgomery co.	do	State bk. and branches,	do.
Farm. bank Bucks co.	do	Yeatman, Woods & Co.	do.
Do. Reading,	do.	Broken banks,	var. prices
Easton, Northampton,	do.	ALABAMA.	
Lancaster, Lebanon,	par	Mobile,	3a5
Harrisburg,	1	State bk. at Cahawba,	3a5
Carlisle,	1	Do. at Tuscaloosa,	3a5
Columbia Bridge,	par	Fl. & Merch. Huntsville	brk.
Northumberland,	par	Tombecbe, St. Stevens.	do.
Miners' bk. at Pottsville,	do.	MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIA.	
Wyom'g bk Wilkesbarre	do.	State bank at Natchez,	3a5
York, Pittsburg,	1a1¼	Planters bk Monticello,	unc.
Gettysburg,	1a1¼	New Orleans,	3
Chambersburg,	1a2	FLORIDA.	
Brownsville,	2½a3	Bank of Florida, Tal.	unc.
Erie,	2a3	Do. West do. Marianna,	unc.
New Hope,	2a4	INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND	
Greensburg,	25a35	MISSOURI.	
Juniata,	90		No sale.
Other brok. bks various pr's		MICHIGAN.	
DELAWARE.		Bank of Michigan, Det.	3
Bank of Delaware,	par	Farm. & Mech. bk do.	3
Farmers' bank,	par	Detroit bank,	3
Wilmington and Bran.	par	Bank of Monroe,	3
Smyrna,	1	CANADA, &c.	
Commercial bank, do.	closed	Quebec bank,	3
Laurel bank,	broken	Bank of Montreal,	3
MARYLAND.		Bank of Canada at do.	3
Baltimore banks,	1a1	Bk of U. Canada at York	3
Except Citybank,	unc	Unchartered do. at Kingston,	broke.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,	par a 3 per cent. prem.
do. Paris do.	5f. 35c. a 5f. 30c. per dollar
do. Amsterdam	[illegible]
do. Hamburg	35½ a 34½ cts. per Mark [illegible]
do. Bremen	[illegible]
Spanish doubloons	$15 [illegible]
Patriot do.	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]
Guineas	[illegible]
Napoleons	[illegible]
Louisdore	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]
Ten guilder pieces	[illegible]
Fredericksdore	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]
Sovereigns and light English	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
German crowns	[illegible]
French do.	[illegible]
do. half do.	[illegible]
Five franc pieces	[illegible]
Hand pistareens	[illegible]
Old do.	[illegible]
English Silver	[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1834.

ASHES,			
Pot,	cwt	4 60	4 70
Pearl,		5	
BUTTER,			
Fob,	lb		7½
Extra No. 1		7	7½
No. 1		7	[illegible]
No. 2		6½	7
COAL,			
Lehigh,	ton	4 25	5
Schuylkill,		4 62	4 87½
COFFEE..Duty..free.			
Java,		12½	13
St. Domingo,		10½	11
Porto Rico,		12	12
Cuba,		11½	13½
Maracaibo		11½	12½
Laguira,		11½	12
Jamaica,		11½	12
Rio,		11½	12
COTTON..Duty..3 cts per lb.			
Louisiana,		14	15
Mobile,		13	13½
N. Ala. and Ten.		13	14
S. C. and Geo.		12½	13½
N. C. and Va.		12	13½
FREIGHTS,			
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs		1 75	2
do. via canal,		1	1 25
Wheeling, pr wag.			
Pottsville, via canal, ton			
Salt, via steamboat,			
FLOUR and MEAL,			
Superfine,	bbl	5 37½	
Fine,		5	
Rye,			3 62
Middling,		3 25	
Corn meal,			3
do. in hhds 14			15
GRAIN,			
Rye Pennsylv.		63	65
Rye, Southern,		60	65
Wheat, Pennsylv.		1 14	1 20
do. South. bush.		1 10	1 13
Corn, L. C. white,		[illegible]	
do. L. C. yellow,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. U. C. round,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, Pennsylv.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, Eastern,		[illegible]	
do. Pennsyl.		[illegible]	
HOPS,			

1st sort, 1833, lbs		14	15
MOLASSES..duty 5 cts per gal.			
New Orleans,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar-house,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. New York,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Philad.		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Steam,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinidad,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico,		[illegible]	[illegible]
English French Isl.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana & Matanzas,		[illegible]	[illegible]
MACKEREL,			
No. 1,	bbl	6 50	
No. 2,		6 25	
No. 3,			3 83
OIL,			
Linseed, Am. from store,		[illegible]	87
do. Dutch,		[illegible]	
Whale,	gal.	[illegible]	33
Sperm. winter,		[illegible]	
do. summer,		[illegible]	86
PLASTER PARIS,			
In Delaware, ton		3 00	
In Schuylkill.		3 37½	
SEEDS,			
Clover,	bush	5	5 75
Flaxseed, rough,		1 40	1 50
do. clean, cask			
Timothy,	cask	16	
Herds,	bush		
Orchard grass,		1 87½	2
WHISKEY,			
Rye, in bbls		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. hhds		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. from wagons		[illegible]	
WOOL,			
Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. wash. fullblood		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]	
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. unwash. fullbl'd.			
do. ¾ blood,			
do. ½ blood,			
do. ¼ and com.			
Super. pulled lambs.		[illegible]	30
No. 1 do.		[illegible]	
No. 2 do.		[illegible]	
No. 3 do.		[illegible]	
Saxony, clean		[illegible]	[illegible]
fine, sheep, R. P. & S.		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. lambs.		[illegible]	[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, June 28, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

A new *Carrier* of this paper, having been placed on the district north of Market street and west of Eighth street, subscribers who may be neglected, will please give information at the office.

We give in another column a condensed, but we believe a fair sketch of Mr. Ewing's Post-office report. The subject is one of startling interest.

The death of Lafayette, has occasioned a marked sensation throughout the whole country. Our exchange papers, from all sections, are clothed in mourning, and we notice accounts of primary assemblages of the people, and of town corporations, for the purpose of doing honor to his memory. In New York, there was a splendid military and civic procession on Thursday last. A public meeting was held in this city, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a decided show of respect on the part of our citizens.

Both political parties in the city and county of Philadelphia, have entered into spirited arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American independence. There will be two public dinners in the city, which will probably be attended by leading members of Congress, and several festivals in the county. The anti-Jackson citizens of Germantown and Bristol, have chosen, we perceive, a beautiful spot on the romantic Wissahiccon, as the scite for their celebration. Mr. Webster, we understand, will be present at one of the city festivals.

Mr. Mills returned to the city on Friday about noon. He landed near Hanover Furnace, in New Jersey, about forty miles from this city, at half past 5 o'clock on Thursday.

In consequence of the wind being so high, the descent was a perilous one, and Mr. Mills was thrown from the car with violence, and much bruised.

The balloon is supposed to be lost, as from the direction it took, it must have been blown out to sea.

BALLOONS.

Mr. Mills, a young mechanic from Baltimore, from which city he has made two or three successful balloon ascensions, on Thursday last, ascended from an enclosed lot on Broad st. south of Spruce in a beautiful variegated balloon of large size. The process of inflation was commenced at 2 o'clock, P. M. and about 3, a small balloon was sent off to ascertain the course of the wind. About half past four the balloon was not entirely filled, but the intrepid aeronaut, determined to create no disappointment, took his seat in the car attached to the machine, and having provided himself with ballast, and the necessary instruments, cut the cord, and took his flight into the air. He ascended in beautiful style, and sailed over the city in an eastward direction, affording all our citizens a fair view of his progress. Throughout the whole course of the process of inflation, Mr. M. preserved the most entire composure, and gave his assistants directions with a coolness that was really surprising under the hazardous circumstances by which he was attended. When a short distance above the tops of the houses he waved a flag, and distributed from the car printed verses, in allusion to his aerial journey.

The first ascension in a balloon, of which we have any account on record, was made from Paris, in 1783, by Messrs. Montgolfier and Rozier, who rose to the height of 50 feet only, the machine, from prudential motives, being fastened by cords. Previous to this, experiments had been made, by which balloons were raised by means of inflammable air. In 1782, the elder Montgolfier, raised a large bag of fine silk, by heating it in the inside with burning paper. After this the brothers prepared a machine of linen, lined with paper, which was 117 feet in circumference, weighed 430 pounds, and carried more than 400 pounds of ballast. This rose in ten minutes to a height of 6000 feet. The method used to cause it to ascend was, to kindle a straw fire under the aperture of the machine, in which they threw, from time to time, chopped wool, by which they supposed a peculiar gas was emitted.

After the ascension of Montgolfier and Rozier, the latter and the Marquis d' Arlandes, rose in a machine containing 6000 cubic feet. The balloon rose to a considerable height, and descended in 25 minutes, the daring aeronauts having been exposed, during their stay above, to the most imminent danger. The machine was agitated very violently several times, and holes were burnt in it by the fire used to create the inflammable gas.

The next ascension was also from Paris, and was made by M. Charles and M. Robert, in a spherical balloon consisting of silk, coated with a varnish of gum elastic. The car for the aeronauts was attached to a net, drawn over the upper part of the balloon, which could be opened from the car, by means of cords, and shut by a spring. This served to afford an outlet to the inflammable air, if they wished to descend. The filling lasted several days. The balloon rose to the height of 1800 feet, and the intrepid aeronauts then descended. M. Robert was the first to step from the car, upon which the balloon again rose to a great height, carrying with it M. Charles. He, however, descended in safety, in about half an hour after.

Blanchard was the next individual who turned his attention to experiments of this character. He made several successful ascensions, and finally, in company with an American gentleman crossed the channel between England and France, which is about 23 miles wide. They were one hour and a half on their journey. After this M. Rozier, the same gentlemen mentioned above, attempted, in company with Mr. Romain, to pass from the French to the English side; but the attempt was unsuccessful, and the adventurers lost their lives. Rozier, on this occasion, united the two kinds of balloons. Under one, filled with inflammable air, which did not alone possess sufficient elevating power, was a second, filled by means of a coal fire under it. By means of the lower balloon he intended to rise and sink at pleasure, which is not possible with inflammable air; for a balloon filled with this, when once sunk to the earth, cannot rise again without being filled anew; while, on the contrary, by increasing or diminishing the fire under a balloon filled with heated air, it can be made to rise and fall alternately.

But the experiment caused the death of the projectors. Probably the coals, which were only in a glowing state near the surface of the ground, were suddenly kindled into a light flame as the balloon rose, and set it on fire. The whole machine was soon in flames, and the two aeronauts were precipitated from on high. This unhappy accident, however, did not deter others from continuing their experiments, and from that time to the present, balloon ascensions have increased, generally with a diminution of danger, the principles of aeronautics being now better understood. During the French revolution, an aerostatic institution was founded at Meudon, not far from Paris, for the education of a corps of aeronauts, with the view of introducing balloons into armies as a means of reconnoitering the enemy. But this use of balloons was soon laid aside, being attended with much uncertainty, in consequence of the influence of the wind, which it has been found impossible to govern.

REJECTION OF MESSRS. STEVENSON AND TANEY.

The Senate, on Tuesday last, spent several hours in the consideration of Executive business. In the course of the sitting, the nomination of Andrew Stevenson, late speaker of the House of Representatives, as Minister to England, and of Roger B. Taney, as Secretary of the Treasury, were *rejected*. The nomination of Benjamin F. Butler, as Attorney General, was confirmed. The injunction of secrecy, as to the proceedings of the Senate, having been removed, we are enabled to state that the vote on the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, was ayes 22, nays 23; and the vote on the nomination of Mr. Taney, ayes 18, nays 28.

Politicians suppose, that the rejection of Mr. Stevenson, is to be attributed to the strong party course he took while Speaker of the House of Representatives; and to the alleged fact that the nomination was pledged by the President more than a year ago. In regard to Mr. Taney, his rejection, we presume, may be attributed, without injustice to any one, to his reasons in relation to the removal of the deposites.

These rejections, together with the resignation of Mr. McLane, as Secretary of State, leave three vacancies in the cabinet, which, it is probable, will be supplied by the President, without the concurrence of the Senate, as Congress have agreed to adjourn on Monday next.

Pocket Dictionary.—Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published a neat and beautiful edition of Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, in miniature. It is ornamented with a likeness of Dr. Johnson, and an engraved head of Walker. This dictionary embraces the united labours and researches of many eminent lexicographers, and it may always be referred to with confidence. The miniature edition will be a great convenience to those who have occasion to make frequent reference to the work.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB BOOK.

The Harpers, of New York, have just published, in two volumes, a work under this title, comprising a selection of the best articles which have appeared, for some time past, in the columns of the New York Mirror. It comprises essays, tales, and poetry, from Bryant, Halleck, Fay, Willis, Cox, Leggett, Stone, Woodworth, Paulding, Tyrone Power, and Miss Fanny Kemble, all of whom are known as excellent writers. The volumes are dedicated to J. K. Paulding, Esq.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S COMPLETE WORKS.

The same publishers have already issued a second volume of the writings of Mrs. Sherwood, in style and appearance corresponding with the first, issued a few weeks since. It comprises the History of the Fairchild family, being a collection of stories calculated to show the importance of a religious education; the Orphans of Normundy, or Florenten and Lucie; and the Latter Days, a recent production, and one of superior merit.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

No event that has occurred within a period of several years past, has occasioned so much melancholy feeling, as the death of the great and good Lafayette. In Europe as well as in America, the demise of this excellent man will be regarded as a national calamity; and the virtuous, the brave, the supporters of Liberty, in whatever quarter of the world they may be located, will long mourn the loss of one, who under all the vicissitudes of a chequered and eventful life, continued true to his principles, and steadfast in the support of all that was calculated to benefit the human race. In one sense of the word Lafayette belonged to no nation, but to all nations. As a philanthropist, his exertions were not confined to the people of France—as a friend of liberty, the weight of his arm was felt in the battles of America—his sword was unsheathed against our enemies, because they were the enemies of Freedom, and consequently his enemies—as a virtuous and a good man, his example is a "bright and a shining light," that will burn for ages, and point out to the ambitious of all nations, tongues and people, the sure and unerring road to honor and fame.

A brief biographical notice of Lafayette, at this time especially, will be read with interest. He was born at Chavagnac, in Auvergne, Sept. 6th, 1757, was educated in Paris, at an early age was appointed an officer of the guards of honor, and at 17, was married to the grand daughter of the Duke de Noailles. At 19, strongly imbued with a love of liberty, and deprecating the inactive life he led at court, he secretly left France for America, and landed at Charleston, S. C. April 25, 1777. The state of this country, at that time, remarks our authority, was most gloomy; a feeble army, without clothing or arms, was with difficulty kept together before a victorious enemy, the government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself;" and he did so. The sensation produced in this country by his arrival, was very great; it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for succour and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations of Europe. Immediately on his arrival, Lafayette received the offer of a command in the continental army, but declined it, raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense, and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived with Washington, and won his full affection and confidence. He was appointed Major-General in July, and, in September was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. In 1778, he was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, and after receiving the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston, in January 1779, for France, where by his personal exertions, the treaty with America, was made effective in our favor. He returned with a French force, and received the command of 2000 men, whom he clothed and equipped at his own expense. His forced march to Virginia in 1780, raising 2000 guineas at Baltimore, on his own credit, to supply the wants of his troops: his rescue of Richmond; his long trial of Generalship with Cornwallis, who boasted that "the boy could not escape him;" the seige of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt, are proofs of his devotion to the cause of American Independence.

After the leading events of the war, Lafayette returned to France, but in 1784, in consequence of pressing invitations, he was induced to visit this country for the third time. He visited the principal cities, and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. Previous to his return, Congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one member from each state, to take leave of him in behalf of the country, and to assure him of the regard of our people for his honor and prosperity.

On his arrival in France, he was zealously engaged in endeavoring to mitigate the condition of the Protestants of that country, and to effect the abolition of slavery. He took a leading part in all the political measures of France, was elected a member of the National Assembly, and commander in chief of the National Guards of Paris; by his exertions he saved the lives of the Royal family, from the fury of the populace. In 1790 he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which period he renounced his own, and never after resumed it. The constitution of a representative monarchy was the object of his wishes, which being adopted, he swore fidelity to the constitution, and retired to his estates, peremptorily declining the office of constable of France.

In 1792, Lafayette rendered himself an object of persecution, by his denunciations of the Jacobins, then seeking to destroy the liberties of the country. He was accused of treason, and burnt in effigy. Subsequently he was captured by an Austrian patrol, and carried, with great secrecy to Olmutz, where he was detained a prisoner, suffering great hardships, for five years. Washington wrote directly to the Emperor of Austria for his release, but without effect. On his release in 1797, he declared the dignity of Senator offered him by Bonaparte, gave his vote against the consulate for life, and taking no further part in public affairs, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. After the return of Napoleon to the throne in 1815, Lafayette was strongly urged to accept the peerage; he declined, but accepted the place of representative, to which the votes of his fellow citizens called him. During the troubles which subsequently took place, a committee of five members from each house was appointed to consult with the ministers. Of this deputation Lafayette was a member, and he moved the appointment of a committee to demand the abdication of the Emperor. The motion was not put, but Napoleon sent in his abdication the next morning.

In 1818, Lafayette was again called from his retirement to take his seat as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he continued to support his constitutional principles.

In 1824, at the invitation of the President, and the urgent requests of hundreds of our people, he was induced to pay a fourth visit to the United States. He landed at New York, and was received with a general burst of delight. He was proclaimed by the popular voice, "the Guest of the Nation," and his presence was every where the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through twenty-four states of the Union, in a sort of triumphal procession, in which all parties joined to do him honor. On quitting our shores he took leave of the four ex-Presidents of the United States, and received the farewell of the President, in the name of the nation. He sailed for France in an American frigate, named, in compliment to him, the Brandywine.

During the revolution in France of July, 1830, Lafayette was appointed general-in-chief of the National guards of Paris, and though not personally engaged in the fight, his actions and name were of the greatest service. When the national guards were established throughout the country, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander in chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. In August, he was made Marshal of France, but his principles being too much on the republican order to meet the views of the King, he resigned in December following. From that period, until his decease, he was an active member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he successively distinguished himself by his devotion to republican principles.

The foregoing is but a brief and imperfect review of some of the leading incidents in the life of Lafayette, our limits not permitting us to go more into detail, although materials for an interesting biographical sketch are ample. Throughout the whole course of his life, this venerable patriot, seems not to have wavered, in any particular, from the support of republican principles. In his youth, at an age in which the principles of most individuals are not formed, he left the splendour of a court residence to fight in the almost hopeless cause of America. He encountered many dangers, made heavy sacrifices, and persevered in his exertions, until he saw our country independent. On his return to France, he still possessed the same principles, and in every subsequent act of his life, so far as circumstances would admit, he endeavored to put them in practice. The world has seen few such men as Lafayette. In his private character he was amiable and conciliating, in his public life firm and decided. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the happy faculty of securing the esteem and good will of all around him, and he has gone down to his grave, at an advanced age, with much more honor and renown than usually falls to the share of a single individual. His memory will every be respected.

FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence from Liberia has been received at N. York, by the arrival of the schr. Edgar, Captain Laulis, communicating the decease of the Rev. S. O. Wright, Methodist Missionary, Rev. Matthew Laird and wife, and Rev. John Cloud, Presbyterian Missionaries, all of whom have fallen victims to the fevers incident to the coast. Rev. John Hersey, late Vice Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, the Rev. James Temple, the only survivor of the little band of Presbyterian Missionaries, who left New York in October last, in the Jupiter, have returned in the Edgar. From the latter we learn, says the Commercial Advertiser, that Rev. Mr. Spaulding and his wife, are probably now on their passage in the Argus, expected to leave Monrovia May 12th, for Boston. The health of the colonists generally, was good—no death have occured among the emigrants who went out by the Jupiter, except the aged female and her grand-child before reported. The condition of the colony has been truly represented by Gov. Pinney. There is a great want of economy and industry among the emigrants, many of whom were so utterly ignorant and indolent, that nothing can be expected from such in any country, but poverty and wretchedness.

The same paper adds—all the information we have from the colony, represents the pride, extravagance and luxury of those settlers who have been prospered in trade, as highly reprehensible. Almost every family has a number of natives employed as menial servants; and even among the families of emancipated slaves, who have been sent there, though themselves entirely dependent for their support, yet they are too lazy even to bring water, and declare themselves free, and employ natives as their servants.

Shocking Death by Fire.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night, as one of the servant girls at the North American Hotel, corner of the Bowery and Bayard street, named Helen McCafferty, aged 20 years, a native of Ireland, was in the act of filling a portable gas lamp with the liquid technically termed "fluid gas," a large quantity of which she had in a gallon jug, the flame of the lamp caught the liquid and set the whole on fire; the flames extended to the poor girl's clothes, and burnt her so dreadfully that, although four men came to her assistance, they were unable to hold her, owing to the maddening pain that she was enduring. She rushed wildly into the street, her clothes burning, and ran some distance, when she fell down exhausted; the flames were finally extinguished, and she was taken back to the hotel, but she was so dreadfully burnt, that medical assistance was unavailable; the lower part of her body was burnt in a most frightful manner. She lingered in great agony until Sunday afternoon, when death put an end to her sufferings.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

Mr Caldwell, who has undertaken to supply the city of New Orleans with gas, has already laid upwards of two miles of pipes. The tank or gasometer, now in the course of construction, is said to be a most extraordinary work. It is of cast iron, and measures 51 feet in diameter. It will contain 147,000 gallons of water. It is supposed that the manufacture of gas for the city of New Orleans alone, will consume annually 300,000 barrels of Pittsburgh coal.

Arrest of the Robber.—The New Orleans Advertiser says:—"Jaques Gandouin, the porter who robbed the Canal Bank, has been taken and nearly all the money recovered. Gandouin, it appears, has been prowling about the city disguised. He was at the fire on Saturday morning in Royal street, and since then left the city and roamed through the swamps until exhausted with hunger and fatigue, he gave himself up to some persons in the fields on the plantation of Mr. D'Avuin, above the city."

More Shipwrecks.—The Montreal Gazette, of the 19th inst. contains some particulars of two other losses at sea, not hitherto reported. One, the Proselyte of Limerick, with 223 passengers, all of whom have been safely landed at Richibucto, (Nova Scotia,) in a lamentable state of misery, and the other, name unknown, and her destination described, as being from the west of England *with two hundred and eighty passengers, seven of whom only are saved.*

Captain Morris, and thirty-six of the passengers of the Isabella, wrecked on St. Paul's Island have reached Miramichi.

The Cape Bretonian gives a detail of the burial of some of the bodies of the two hundred and forty-eight persons who perished in the Astrea, off the rocks of the Little Loran Head. The fishermen, who dwell near the scene of disaster, have been engaged in rescuing the bodies from the deep and committing them to a rude but decent grave. About twelve bodies a day are obtained and regularly buried before sunset.—*N. Y. Com Adv.*

Gold Region of Georgia.—A correspondent of the Georgia Washington News, says that "there has been obtained from the very valuable deposite mine of Capt. John Richardson, on Duke's Creek, Habersham Co. since the beginning of last winter, eleven thousand dwts. of gold. This splendid amount was collected by one company of hands, working only one machine from a half acre of land. The mine bids fair to be extensive and the land equally rich.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv. of Wednesday.

Another Fire in Greenwich.—This morning at one o'clock, a fire broke out in the centre of the square bounded by Hudson, Grove, Barrow, and Bedford street, which levelled with the ground every building contained in it, viz:—

The two-story frame dwelling houses, one of which was owned by Mr. More, and the other by Mr. Jones—the furniture in these houses was also destroyed, Mrs. Jones saving from her house only a single copper kettle.

There was also burned a carpenter's shop a frame building of two stories, belonging to Mr. George Weed, who was not long since burnt out in the same neighborhood.

Adjoining this was the blind factory of Mr. Weeks, a building of the same description, as the above—these were both destroyed, with all their contents.—Mr. Weeks, we are informed, suffered a similar calamity, at the same fire with his neighbor, Mr. Weed.

The fire is stated to have commenced in a stable adjoining the buildings mentioned above, owned by Mr. Jacobus, which was also entirely destroyed, together with three horses, belonging to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Van Vleet, and Mr. Westervelt, cartmen.

On Barrow street was a block of four two-story brick front buildings, owned by Mr. Peter Booth, which at one period were threatened with destruction, the roofs of all being in a sheet of flame. By the prompt and judicious efforts of the firemen they were saved, although much injured.

The destruction of furniture at this fire was very considerable, and no small quantity of it was pillaged, particularly by a set of abandoned females, who swarmed in great numbers round this scene of harvest.

New Methodist Church.—We are requested to state that the corner stone of a meeting-house for the use of the Methodist Episcopal congregation, will be laid in Camden, on the 4th of July. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Charles Pitman, of this city. The religious exercises appropriate to the ceremony, will commence at 10 o'clock.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Candidus," "Pithy," and "A. S.," we decline inserting.

"Arietta," we should be glad to oblige, but in her story of "Filial Affection," there is a want of connection, a harshness of construction, and a redundancy of expression, which constitute important objections. Some of the writer's sentiments are beautiful, and very feelingly expressed, and we doubt not but a little more attention, will enable her to prepare for the press articles that will be read with pleasure.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 20.—Received from		*Received from*	
Nathan Rice, Esq.	$2 00	Jno. Wilfong, Esq.	2 00
S. A. Cunningham,	3 00	Is. R. Parham, Esq.	5 00
Jno. Ewing, Esq.	10 00	L. Whitman, Esq.	1 25
Edward Paine,	3 00	E. Litchfield, Esq.	2 00
J. G. Ballard,	5 00	M. M. Norton, Esq.	5 00
Simeon Horne,	30 00	Josh. Rucker, Esq.	3 00
Porter Cowles,	3 00	Wm. Frey, Esq.	1 00
Jas. A. Stout,	5 00	John Butcer, Esq.	2 00
Israel Crane,	10 00	*June 24.*	
J. L. V. Yates,	5 00	John McFaurin, Jr.	2 00
June 21.		C. C. Sellers,	5 00
Theo. Cooksey, Esq.	5 00	W. W. Wood, Esq.	2 00
J. Bloodgood, Esq.	1 00	Wm. Coulson, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Gonckel, Esq.	3 00	I. P. Brooks, Esq.	8 00
J. H. Cowden, Esq.	5 00	W. Blankney, Esq.	5 00
C. Phelps, Esq.	2 00	B. Bockman, Esq.	2 00
W. A. Wardlaw, Esq.	2 00	*June 25.*	
P. Alling, Esq.	6 00	Wm. Ogden,	7 00
Wm. L. Wheeler,	1 00	Joel E. Matthews,	10 00
June 23.		F. W. Lawson,	2 00
P. H. Berry, [nett]	4 50	A. W. Norton, Esq.	1 00
J. Bagley,	5 00	J. Dewitt, Esq.	1 00
Wills Nall,	5 00	C. Aumpaugh, Esq.	5 00
Dr. D. L. Green,	1 00	J. C. Sleeth, Esq.	5 00
J. Richardson,	12 00	G. Beauchamp, Esq.	2 00
J. G. Knapp, accept	50	R. M. Clare, Esq.	2 00
Chas. Betesy, Esq.	5 00	John Buttril, Esq.	5 00
S. J. Montgomery,	2 00	W. McIntosh, Esq.	2 00
Jesse Hotchkiss,	2 00	H. Kennedy Esq.	1 00
M. Ten Eyck, Esq.	3 00		

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 339 North Third below Green street.

Religious Notice.—The corner stone of the new Meeting House, to be erected in the city of Camden, N. J. for the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be laid on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock in the morning, by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Pastor of the Union church, Philadelphia;—after which, a collection will be taken up to aid in finishing the building. The ministers, members and friends of religion, are respectfully invited to attend.

Signed in behalf of said Church
W. M. GRANVILLE, Stationed Preacher.
Camden, June 28, 1834.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, June 24, 1834.

Mr. Atkinson,—The events of the week though differing somewhat in their character from those of the former ones of the session, have not been without interest and excitement, and they have been such as to partake of the same party feelings which it seems to me are to be the bane of our country. Every vote, every appropriation, every investigation and every report, partakes of the same partizan character; the parties vote together on the most dissimilar subjects, in such a manner, that one can generally tell what will be the success of a measure, by knowing beforehand by which party it was originated. This is not right; measures should succeed or fail from higher motives; and the good of a whole community consisting of millions of individuals, should not be sacrificed at the shrine of clanship, or determined hostility to the men in power. But such appears to be the effect of our constitution; two parties have been tied up in a bag, and they will cry and scratch until one or the other gets the victory; it may be that this is all right, that the elements of discord, prevent an accumulation of power and patronage, and tend to disseminate and divide, so as to keep every thing down to its proper level. The present fiery party warfare, seems rife with mischief, and as if it would lead to civil war almost; and yet, if the history of every successive contest for the Presidency, is studied, it will be found that they have all been much alike; party feelings and vituperation, were higher, certainly in Mr. Jefferson's time than now; the federalists thought, or pretended to think him a demon, without a spark of principle, and his friends idolized him, as the most correct man in thought and action. So it ever has been, and ever will be.

Mr. McLane, has at length resigned his Secretaryship, whether in disgust at the doings of the party, he maine nominally behind the curtain; much talk is of course the order of the day, as to who is to fill the vacancy. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Taney, are both spoken of for the State Department, while Mr. Polk, is supposed to be entitled to the Treasury, from his unshrinking devotion all winter.

In the House, on Thursday, the President's message was received, stating that he had from Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, information of a disaster which occurred in the roads of Toulon. The frigate United States, Captain Ballard, in firing a national salute in honour of the birth day of the French King, unfortunately fired two shotted guns, by which two men were killed, and four others wounded, on board the French ship of war Suffrein.

The President states, that suitable explanations of the accident, were immediately made to the French Admiral, and the officers and crew of the American frigate, raised a subscription for the families of the unfortunate sufferers; but the President invites Congress to assume the duty of providing for them, and that they have the same stipend as would be made for American seamen, killed or wounded. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

On Friday, in the Senate a bill granting pensions to the families of French subjects actually killed by the discharge of the salute at Toulon, was read twice and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Bibb wished to give more to these families than was given to our sailors, killed or wounded and suggested $20 per month. Mr. Southard remarked that the committee were governed by the message of the President; the amount though not large, was probably large enough, as it placed these French seamen on a par with American seamen. After some further conversation in which it was proposed to use the navy pension fund, the bill was laid on the table for a short time.

Mr. Poindexter from the committee on public lands made a partial report by reading a part of the testimony collected, which he said he now did to show the general character of the frauds committed in the sales; Mr. P. moved that the depositions he had read be printed. Mr. Forsyth said that as it contained some extraordinary statements, he would propose that a copy of it be laid before the head of the Treasury department; he doubted the necessity for printing, as the statements were entirely *ex-parte*, and assailed some government officers. Mr. King said speculations at public land sales were and always would be practised, notwithstanding repeated acts of legislation to prevent it; if these combinations of speculations could be traced to government officers, they should be dismissed and punished; he hoped the depositions would be printed and the subject sifted to the bottom; the papers were ordered to be printed, when Mr. Poindexter submitted a resolution, in effect that the chairman of the committee on public lands be authorised during the recess of Congress to proceed in their investigation of the alleged frauds in public sales of lands, with power to summon witnesses, and to extend said investigation into the conduct of the commissioners or agents appointed by the President, to locate the Indian reservations under treaties with the Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, and the frauds, if any which have been committed in the purchase or sale of said lands. The Toulon French seamen's bill was again considered, and amended so as to grant double the pension of American seamen, and ordered to be engrossed in that form for a third reading. After some further business of an unimportant nature, the Senate adjourned.

The same subject was debated in the House, and the matter disposed of to the foreign affairs committee, when the House proceeded to take up the bill regulating the deposits of money in certain local banks; Mr. Polk the reporter of the bill, spoke to the subject for an hour or more; he was succeeded by Mr. Foster of Georgia, who went into a lucid argument to prove that the charter of the Bank of the U. S., was a valid charter however unconstitutional it might be. Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Gordon of Virginia followed, and the subject was laid over to another day.

A statement has been presented by the Secretary of the Senate showing the aggregate numbers of all who have presented petitions &c, for or against the removal of the public deposites; It is as follows:—

For restoring them to the U. S. Bank	48,020
For restoring and recharter	63,103
For adopting such measures as will give relief	23,248
For the recharter of the Bank	16,994
Total	151,365
Against restoring the deposites and rechartering the Bank	17,027

On Saturday, Mr. J. Q. Adams, stated in the House in a very happy manner, that information had been received of the occurrence of a calamity, which had befallen the whole race of civilized man, no less a calamity than the death of General Lafayette; this, he said, was an occurrence peculiarly calling on Congress to adopt suitable measures to express the deep sense they felt, of the misfortune involved in the decease of one of the most eminent benefactors of the age, and of mankind. He would therefore now submit a motion, that a committee should be appointed, to consider in what manner a tribute of affectionate respect might be shewn by Congress, expressive of the sensibility of the nation, on the subject.

A committee for this duty was appointed, consisting of one member from each state, and in the Senate thirteen were appointed to join in the duty. The Senate then took up the appropriation bill, and went into a discussion on the propriety of rescinding the agreement to pay Matthew St. Clair Clark, for the documentary history of the Union, which he is now printing in conjunction with Mr. Peter Force. Some sparring occurred between Mr. Hill of N. H. and Mr. Chambers, in which Isaac is supposed by the listeners, to have got the worst of the bargain.

Mr. Hill on Monday, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire to the Senate on Monday, which Mr. Webster objected to being received, as the paper contained no request for its being presented to Congress. The resolutions went to sustain the Executive. It was laid on the table to give time to search for a precedent. Mr. Ewing handed to the speaker a memorial from Portage county, Ohio, bitterly complaining of public distress and asking for some action in Congress which would give relief. On motion of Mr. Sprague a resolution was offered that a committee of five be appointed to examine the condition and proceedings of the Post office department, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take the depositions of witnesses, &c. in the recess of Congress, and to report next session. The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and much discussion ensued on the contract for printing the documentary history of the Union. Mr. Chambers gave notice that circumstances had occurred which rendered it unnecessary for him to review the proposition he made on Saturday, to strike out the salaries of Cabinet ministers not nominated to the Senate. The Rhode Island election was discussed, when Mr. Poindexter renewed the amendment making it obligatory on the government to pay the appropriations in notes at par value, at the place were they are paid. He asked for the yeas and nays which turned out 22 to 16.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Monday was the last day for the presentation of petitions, Mr. Polk moved that the rule be suspended at 2 o'clock, and that the bill regulating the deposite banks be then taken up.

Mr. Adams wished this by inserting 5 o'clock, and a long discussion ensued, which proved a serious loss to the business part of the day; much, too much time is thus often thrown away, and we shall see that when the session draws to a close, it will be wanted.

The resolutions from the Rhode Island Legislature coming up as the unfinished business, a running and rather personal debate, ensued between Mr. Pearce, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Burges, which was only ended by a motion from Mr. Denny to lay the memorial on the table. The Harbor bill &c., was then taken up, and after a deal of talking, the House once more adjourned.

It came out on Monday evening, that the Senate had rejected Mr. Stevenson as minister to London, by a vote of 23 to 22! poor fellow!! He is sick in body, and this will make him sick at heart. Mr. Secretary Taney has also been rejected by a vote of 28 to 18!

Various petitions were presented to the Senate on Tuesday, in relation to the great degeneracy of the currency of the country. Mr. Hill was unsuccessful in calling up the New Hampshire resolutions; Mr. Poindexter's resolution was adopted, for continuing the investigations of the committee on Public Lands, during the recess of Congress; the Senate then agreed to meet at ten for the remainder of the session, considered a number of private bills, and went into Executive business again.

Something was *talked* over in the House, respecting the extension of the port of Philadelphia, the fortification bill was amended and laid on the table, and the Deposite bank regulations were taken up.

This bill, the provisions of which I have not now time or space to insert, was passed by a vote of 112 to 89, and sent for concurrence to the Senate. Mr. Adams made a report from the Select Joint Committee on the subject of the death of Lafayette. It is a very proper report, and resolves that the members will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the people of the United States, to wear a similar badge for the same period; that the Halls of both Houses be dressed in mourning for the rest of the session; and that John Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of the General before the two Houses of Congress, at the next session.

After passing the bill for compensating the wounded soldiers of Toulon, the House adjourned. Such is my report of another week of legislation; the next will be a busy one, whether it will be the last I cannot tell, but if that resolution should be kept to, it must be a very busy one of early and late sittings. I will endeavour to condense and report to the end, but let me assure you Washington is now to me a very, very dull place. Yours &c.

To the Public.

THE Philadelphia Burial Ground Association, have the satisfaction to announce to the public generally, that their Burial Ground, situated on the west side of Passyunk road, a little beyond the new Prison, is now so far completed, as to be ready for the reception of interments.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ADAMS, Sec'y.

The Bachelor Reclaimed.

KEY & BIDDLE, 23 Minor street, have recently published "The Bachelor reclaimed or Celibacy Vanquished," from the French by Timothy Flint.

It is a good lesson for those who are not married, and who deserve to be, for we do not hold that every bachelor deserves a wife. Things of this kind, (wives we mean) are meted out by Providence with an eye to reward and punishment, and a man may stand on such neutral ground in more ways than one, that a wife for either of the above providential ends, would be entirely out of the question; but on either side of the line, there are some; and while men will sin, or must be virtuous, there will be marrying; and if a man has any regard for his character, he will look to his standing in this manner, and read this book of Mr. Flint's translation.—U. S. Gazette.

The main incidents are connected with the history of an inveterate bachelor—the worthy president of a Bachelor's Club—who despite of himself falls in love, against his principles marries, and contrary to expectation is happy. This great revolution in sentiment is accomplished by the power of female charms, by an exhibition of the loveliness of female character, and by the force of reason—at least such are the conclusions of the author.—Philad. Gaz.

It is, of course, a love story, and such an one as could only emanate from a French writer—light, entertaining, and with an excellent moral. An inveterate bachelor is reclaimed—his hatred towards the female sex is changed into admiration, and eventually he marries. This great revolution in sentiment, is accomplished by the force of female charms—by an exhibition of the loveliness of the female character.—The book should be read not only by bachelors, but by unmarried ladies—they may derive instruction from its pages.—Saturday Eve. Post.

e 10-3td&e'

SWAIMS PANACEA.

AS the intemperance and luxury of the age are hastening the ravages of scrofulic complaints, and rendering the blood more impure, and as thousands have destroyed their constitutions by neglecting to apply the proper remedies—to such, Swaim's Panacea must be, and has been, more than doubly valuable as a certain and effectual means of restoring them to perfect health and vigor. Few families are wholly exempt from scrofulic affections, which exhibit various symptoms as eruptions, ulcerations, debility, loss of appetite and dejection, all arising from impure blood and if not properly attended to produce the greatest injury to the constitution, and may be imparted to their offspring. Swaim's Panacea is recommended at this season of the year, as a valuable restorative of the system, thereby invigorating the constitution, and enabling it to bear the debilitating effects of the summer season. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendency to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood, diseased liver, depraved appetite, or predisposition to affection of the lungs, &c. No one, however is advised to use it without convincing themselves of the truth of what is here stated.

This medicine is now used with success in all parts of the world, and is gaining great reputation in England.

From Dr Valentine Mott,
Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c.

I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have always found it to be a valuable medicine in Chronic, Syphilitic and Scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

From Dr. W. Gibson,
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Almshouse Infirmary, &c.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.

From Dr Thomas Parke,
President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, formerly Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for forty five years.

At the request of Mr. Swaim, I do hereby certify that in the few cases I have seen his Panacea given, I observed great benefit derived from its use, and particularly in the case of R. C. Tregomaine who was for many years afflicted with very inveterate ulcers that were deemed incurable by all of the eminent surgeons who had attended her. In this hopeless situation she was admitted a patient into the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had the advice of all the surgeons of that benevolent institution, without receiving any relief. When she had recourse to Swaim's Panacea which to the surprise of all who witnessed its effects, restored her to good health in two months and she was discharged from the Hospital perfectly cured.

From observing the wonderful effect of Swaim's Panacea in R. C. Tregomaine's case and from several well attested reports of many of our most eminent surgeons, I believe it to be a very useful remedy in scrofulous, syphilitic and mercurial complaints, and many other constitutional diseases.
THOMAS PARKE, M. D.

It is ascertained to be a *fact*, that Quack Doctors are making cures by using SWAIM'S PANACEA in *disguise*, for the purpose of selling mixtures in imitation of it. One remarkable fact was discovered a few days since in New York, by a respectable individual, and no doubt it is practised to a great extent in this city. The public should be on their guard against these impostors, as much mischief may be done by this deception.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

This medicine had been used for more than seven years before an effort was made to imitate it. The great demand and its wonderful success have induced a great number of persons to imitate it in various ways—upwards of fifty different mixtures of it have been got up in imitation of it, which is a convincing proof of its being a medicine of great value. Some are selling Sarsaparilla, and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea, at reduced prices, others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one, thus retaining some of its virtues; others are using the genuine Panacea in their bottles to perform cures to obtain certificates to give their own a reputation, &c. Some have even resorted to perjury.—These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients in diseases where the genuine Swaim's Panacea would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public to assure them the composition of the Panacea is not known, nor was it ever communicated to any other person in any way whatever: and that all other mixtures represented to be it, are fraudulent impositions.

Prepared at Swaim's Laboratory, Philadelphia and sold by every Druggist in the United States and England.
je 21 tothe3ts

Five Dollars Reward,
And all reasonable Charges paid.

RAN away on Saturday June 14, 1834, two coloured boys, the elder by name Andrew Jackson, 15 years of age [illegible]; the other Thomas Johnson, between 9 and 10 years of age, dark complexioned. Said boys are both Sweeps, and had when they ran away, their [illegible]. They have taken with them a Spaniel dog, with a bushy tail, which obeys when called Charley. Any information will be thankfully received by
MARIA GARDINER,
115 Brown street, Philada.
june 28—3t*

Zollickoffer's
Patent Carriage-Wheel Guard

THIS apparatus, which has heretofore been described, has been attached to a new coach that has just been finished by Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of Baltimore. [illegible]

WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER.

FREDERICK CITY, Md. [illegible] June, 1834.

We the subscribers, [illegible]

THOMAS CARLTON, Mayor.
G. M. EICHELBERGER,
NICHOLAS SNYDER,
R. E. DORSEY, M. D.
G. I. FISHER,
WM. G. DE. NILES.
JACOB ROHR
june 28—1t

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS dwelling, with front store and cellar, with other conveniences, a 3 story back building. For particulars apply at No. 145 South Tenth street, below Locust street.
ROBT WELLFORD.
may 24—tf

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street.
nov 2—tf

ALMANACK.				
1834. JULY.	**SUN RISES.**	**SUN SETS.**	**HIGH WATER.**	**MOON'S PHASES.**
28 Saturday,	4 33	7 27	9 3	
29 Sunday,	4 34	7 26	9 40	D. H. M.
30 Monday,	4 35	7 26	9 21	
1 Tuesday,	4 34	7 26	9 16	
2 Wednesday,	4 37	7 23	11 6	New 6 4 5
3 Thursday,	4 37	7 23	11 54	First 13 10 1
4 Friday,	4 37	7 23	12 42	Full 20 7 3
5 Saturday,	4 38	7 22	1 19	Last 28 7 21

MARRIAGES.

At Holmesburg, on Monday evening, by the Rev. George Sheets, James Allen, merchant of New York, to Elizabeth Shepherd, daughter of James Boyer, Esq. of the former place.

On Saturday morning, June 21st, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. E. W. Bailey, of New York, to Miss Esther Ann Whitney, of this city.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. Wm. H. Tomlinson, of New Jersey, to Miss Sarah Vandever, of the N. L.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. Trimble, John Vinson, of Newport, Ken. to Ann Haven, daughter of Wm. W. Woodward, Esq. of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Mr. Benj. Simmons Hort, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, Esq. of Kensington.

On the morning of the 21st inst. by the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Joseph T. Bailey, to Mary, daughter of the late Sheldon Potter, of this city.

At Petersburg, Va. on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Andrew Syme, Wm. G. Colquhoun, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah S. eldest daughter of Edward Birchett, Esq. of Petersburg.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Crocker, Samuel Badger, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss Rosina L. C. daughter of Dr. Wm. Bradley, of Providence, Rhode Island.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. T. Dunn, Henry H. Hall, to Catharine W. Hoffman.

On Monday, June 23, by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, Mr. Edw. Mackinlay, to Mrs. Mary Snyder.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. R. B. Smith, to Miss Amanda Benton, all of this city.

On the evening of the 29th of March last, by Alderman Bartram, Peter Augustus Mallet, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss Ursula Evelina Lamotte, of Bordeaux.

On Thursday morning, the 12th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D. the Rev. John M. Dickey, to Sarah Emlen, daughter of the late John Elliot Cresson.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Winchester, Dr. Samuel J. Rodman, of Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Owens, of this city.

On Thursday morning, 26th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Holdrich, George Earp, to Ann, daughter of the late Benjamin Tucker.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. J. S. Thompson, Tobias Stillwell, Esq. of Hardwick, to Miss Elizabeth Reade, of Knowlton, Warren county, N. J.

On Thursday morning, 26th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brantley, Mr. Thomas Tustin, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Richard Yardley, Esq. all of the city.

At Trenton, N. J. on Wednesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Theophilus Harris, Saml. J. Henderson, of this city, to Mary P. daughter of the late Joshua Wright, Esq.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Porter, Mr. William Elwell, to Miss Isabella Armstrong, both of this city.

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, 20th inst. Maria, wife of Danl. K. Estell, and daughter of the late Geo. West, Esq. of Hamilton, N. J.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst. in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. Anne H. Ashman, wife of the late James H. Ashman.

On Thursday, June 19th, Mr. Daniel Torrens, in the 65th year of his age.

At Mobile, June 7, after an illness of about 24 hours only, Mr. J. P. Brown, Manager and Proprietor of the Mobile Theatre.

On Tuesday night, the 10th inst. in Wilmington, Del. Eli Mendenhall, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens—he was in his 78th year.

On Friday morning, 20th inst. Elizabeth Weir Mason, daughter of Rev. Eben and Sarah L. Mason, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

On Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness, Charles Price Tutton, in the 19th year of his age, son of Jenkins P. Tutton.

On Sunday night, the 22d inst. Lynford Lardner, Esq. in the 43d year of his age.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Thomas W. Johnston, aged 22 years.

On Sunday, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. John Enters.

On the 22d inst. of hydrothorax, Thomas P. McMahon, youngest son of W. P. Smith, aged 21 months.

In New Orleans, on the 1st inst. of pulmonary consumption, of long standing, David M. Lewis, an old and highly respectable merchant, born in Kent co. Delaware, on the 12th July, 1776, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, and of the western part of the state of New York.

On board the steamboat Argus, from Louisville to Cincinnati, Mrs. Margaret Gray, wife of Mr. Jackson Gray, of the New Orleans Theatrical Company. She was a native of Philadelphia, and but in her 24th year. She was buried at Lawrenceburg.

On the morning of the 22d ult. aged 4 months and 4 days, Rachel Emeline, infant daughter of Joshua Middleton.

At the Knole, Schuylkill township, Chester county, on Friday, June 20th, after a long illness, Mrs. Frances Morris, wife of Benjamin Morris, Esq. at an advanced age.

In Columbia, (S. C.) on the 12th inst. of a fever, Mr. James H. Wilson, printer, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and for some time a resident of Charleston, aged about 23 years.

On 3rd day evening, of pulmonary consumption, Priscilla, daughter of Thomas Parry, in the 29th year of her age.

On Monday, June 23, 1834, Sarah Ann Commons, daughter of Wm. Commons, aged 6 months.

In Havana, on the 10th June, George Hagedorn, in the 25th year of his age, after a short but severe attack of yellow fever.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. Harriet Bonsall, wife of Joseph Bonsall, in her 45th year.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of Mr. John Johnson, Bristol, Mrs. Frances Mifflin, in the 81th year of her age.

On the 15th inst. Mary, daughter of George Lesler, and grand-daughter of David Carlisle, of the Northern Liberties, aged 16 months.

On Fourth day, 25th inst. Susanna C. daughter of Caleb F. Clarke, aged 2 years, 5 months and 3 days.

At the residence of her husband, in Salem, on Sunday, the 15th inst. after a lingering illness, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Jones Yorke.

On the 21st inst. after a long and violent illness attack, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Eliza Worthington, wife of the Hon. W. G. D. Worthington, and only daughter of Com. James Chayter.

On the 20th inst. at Burlington, New Jersey, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Ann Wharton, relict of the late Rev. Charles Henry Wharton.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Delia, relict of the late Gideon Fairman, Esq. in the 55th year of her age.

In Germantown, on Tuesday morning last, Peter Axe, in the 64th year of his age.

At New York, on Monday morning, John A. Hendy, M. D. aged 53 years.

On the 21st inst. at Columbia, Lancaster county, Charles Humphreys, infant son of Wm. Carlisle, Jr. of this city, aged 6 months.

On the 20th June, Mr. Henry Kyle, of County Derry, Ireland. He lost his life by the explosion of a powder mill at Dupont's works on the Brandywine. He had been in this employment for upwards of nine years, and was not absent from work more than four days during this long period. A more industrious, sober, trustworthy man, never left the shores of Ireland; that country, which has furnished to ours, so many valuable citizens. His loss is deeply regretted by his employers and fellow workmen.

Departed this life in November last, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Fairfort, second daughter of John and Mary Simpson, deceased, formerly of Charleston, S. C. after a painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, relying on the mercy of Him who calls his faithful followers to eternal rest. An aged grandmother, infant babe, affectionate brothers, and an only sister, with many dear friends, are left to deplore the removal of their earthly hopes.

> Just to her lips the cup of life she press'd,
> Found the taste bitter, and refused the rest;
> She felt averse to life's returning day,
> And softly sigh'd her soul away!

Died at St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday the 9th inst. Miss C. Greenstreet, in the 36th year of her age, after a short illness of 36 hours, with cholera. The deceased was a native of Kent county, in the state of Delaware, who emigrated with her children in 1831. Her acquaintances and friends there, sincerely deplore her loss, and those of her native vicinity, sincerely sympathize. Her course of life was ever exemplary, and with christian faith, and a perfect knowledge of her approaching dissolution, she bade adieu to all things transitory, to find a refuge in the presence of her Saviour. She has gone, regretted by all who knew her, and will long be remembered as a kind parent and a true friend. Peace to her departed spirit. A.

DROWNED while in bathing, on Tuesday evening, opposite South street wharf, a young lad about eighteen years of age, light complexion and light hair. Any person finding the corpse, and giving information to the Subscriber, corner of South and Penn street, will confer a favor on the afflicted one.
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

There were 84 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week—37 of which were adults and 52 children. By consumption 10, small pox 1—31 under one year of age. 8 were from the Almshouse, and 15 people of colour.

A Lady,

WITH a small select School, wishes to take two or three small children to board. For information, apply to John Hossack, No. 303 Market street.
june 28—tf

6¼ Cents Reward.

RAN away on Sunday the 15th June, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, an apprentice to the Paper Making business, named Harrison Smith, between 18 and 19 years of age. [illegible] All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril.
JACOB HAGG
june 28—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,
Atkinson's Casket
FOR JUNE, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

A beautiful Steel Engraving, "The Fairy Isle," a View of the [illegible] York Minster, England, a View of [illegible]

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

Address (post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

The Book of Nature.

THE First Number of the Second Volume of this valuable and popular periodical, will be published early in July. [illegible]

Address S. C. ATKINSON, Jr.
june 21 No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

Hearing and Eye-Sight Restored.

MR. PRINTER—It was a saying of Dr. Franklin, "That whatever had a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, ought to be published and made known to those in need," therefore be pleased to publish the following, which will make known what will lessen the sum of human misery.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Kennettsville, Pennsylvania co. Pa. Feb. 22, 1834.

[illegible]

I forward you five dollars, which you will please acknowledge.
W. CHANDLER, Jr.

[illegible]

Haddonfield Boarding School
FOR BOYS.

SITUATED in the pleasant and healthy village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, six miles from Camden. [illegible]

Haddonfield, N. J. 6th mo. 1834. JOSEPH WHITALL, Jr.
june 21—6t*

Galvanic Electricity.

THE success that has attended the application of this influence, [illegible]

DANIEL HARRINGTON, Patentee,
S. E. corner of Arch and Sixth street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]
June 28—4t*

Notice.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Schuylkill, [illegible]

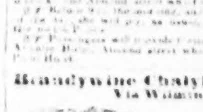
June 1st, 1834. By order of the COMMISSIONERS.
june 28—3t

Sea Bathing.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, will be opened on the 1st day of July [illegible]

I. FOLKENBURG.

N. B.—The house will be opened the [illegible]



THE REGULAR STAGE will [illegible]
E. M. BUDD, Proprietor.
june 28—6t*

Letters of Elias Hicks.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, No. [illegible] street, New York, has lately published "Letters of Elias Hicks," including also a few short Essays [illegible]. They may be had of the publisher, and also at
CONRAD & PARSONS
Book and Stationery Store, No. [illegible] Chesnut street, above Fourth, Philada.
[illegible] SAMUEL L. [illegible] in the late Trenton Trial.
june 28—3t

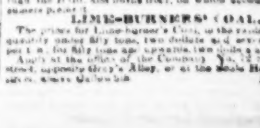
Steam-boat Robert Wharton,
Of Gloucester Point—Sunday Trips.

THE Boat will [illegible]

[illegible] between Gloucester and [illegible]

[illegible] at the Gloucester Point Hotel.
june 21—tf

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,
Via Wilmington.



THE Steam-Boat WILMINGTON, Capt. H. Read, leaves ARCH ST. WHARF every day at 2 o'clock, for Wilmington. Carriages with excellent horses, and careful drivers, are provided immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers [illegible]

Fare through [illegible]—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Breakfast and dinner provided on board.
june 21—tf

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,

Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL,

Four dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered free of cost to purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts.

The SOFT COAL mentioned above, ignites rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime-burner's Coal, at the yards, are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton, for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House, in Front street, above Callowhill.
june—tf

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the London Magazine.
SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-FELLOWS.

Twelve years ago I made a mock
Of filthy trades and traffics;
I wonder what they meant by stock;
I wrote delightful sapphics;
I knew the streets of Rome and Troy,
I supp'd with fates and furies;
Twelve years ago I was a boy,
A happy boy, at Drury's.

Twelve years ago!—how many a thought
Of faded pains and pleasures,
Those whispered syllables have brought
From memory's hoarded treasures;
The fields, the forms, the beasts, the books,
The glories and disgraces,
The voices of dear friends, the looks
Of old familiar faces.

Where are my friends? I am alone,
No playmate shares my beaker—
Some lie beneath the church-yard stone,
And some before the Speaker;
And some compose a tragedy,
And some compose a rondo;
And some draw sword for liberty,
And some draw pleas for John Doe.

Tom Mill was used to blacken eyes,
Without the fear of sessions;
Charles Medler loath'd false quantities,
As much as false professions;
Now Mill keeps order in the land,
A magistrate pedantic;
And Medler's feet repose unscann'd
Beneath the wide Atlantic.

Wild Nick, whose oaths made such a din,
Does Dr. Martext's duty;
And Mullion, with that monstrous chin,
Is married to a beauty;
And Darrell studies, week by week,
His Mant and not his Manton;
And Ball, who was but poor at Greek,
Is very rich at Canton.

And I am eight-and-twenty now—
The world's cold chains has bound me;
And darker shades are on my brow,
And sadder scenes around me:
In Parliament I fill my seat,
With many other noodles;
And lay my head in Germyn-street,
And sip my hock at Doodle's.

But often when the cares of life
Have set my temples aching,
When visions haunt me of a wife,
When duns await my waking,
When Lady Jane is in a pet,
Or Hobby in a hurry;
When Captain Hazard wins a bet,
Or Beaulieu spoils a curry:

For hours and hours, I think and talk
Of each remember'd hobby;
I long to lounge in Poet's Walk,
To shiver in the lobby;
I wish that I could run away
From house, and court, and levee,
Where bearded men appear to-day,
Just Eton boys, grown heavy;

That I could bask in childhood's sun,
And dance o'er childhood's roses;
And find huge wealth in one pound one,
Vast wit in broken noses;
And pray Sir Giles at Datchet Lane,
And call the milk-maids Houris;
That I could be a boy again—
A happy boy at Drury's!

CONSCIENTIOUS MOLLY.—"Molly," said a lady to her servant, who was not remarkable for her quickness of conception, or general industry, "I think you'll never set the Thames on fire." "No, ma'am" was the reply, "I should be very sorry to do any thing so wicked."

THE BEAUTY OF RELIGION.—It is a great disgrace to religion, to imagine it an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces. The true spirit of religion cheers as well as composes the soul. It is not the business of virtue to extirpate the affections of the mind, but to regulate them.—Spectator Review.

HOW TO GET ON.—The Lord Chief Justice Kenyon said to a rich friend, asking his opinion as to the probable success of a son; "Sir, let your son forthwith spend his fortune; marry, and spend his wife's; and then he may be expected to apply with energy to his profession."—Sharpe's Letters.

THE EXPLANATION.—When the late Doctor P. and S., eminent physicians, were on a shooting party, they missed every shot for some time.—The gamekeeper requested leave to follow the last covey now on the wing, adding—"for I will soon doctor them." "What do you mean, fellow," quoth Dr. P., "by doctoring them?" "Why kill them, to be sure," replied the ingenious rustic.

A lady in England was so offended with the attention that an old gentleman, who sat in a box near her, came in the habit of paying her, that she changed her box to avoid him. The old gentleman recently died, and left her an immense estate, some £30,000 to £30,000 a year, and then for the first time learned his name. The papers say she has put her whole family into mourning, out of "respect" to the old gentleman who disgusted her by looking at her! What a satire on the customary forms of grief!

Mr. ——, a little stumpy, ugly, black looking man, altogether strongly resembling an owl, said one evening with an air intended to convey much roguish meaning, "To-night I shall lay down in my own bed for the first time these two years." A gentleman in company looked round at this bravado, but seeing what sort of a figure it was that uttered it, whispered to a friend, "The gentleman probably roosts."

"I have always two thousand crowns at the service of my friends," exclaimed D——, in a large party. "Lend me them," said an intimate friend, "and you will do me the greatest possible service. A pressing necessity occurs to me for the sum you mention; send it me, and I will return it to-morrow." "You did not understand me," returned D——; "I said I had always two thousand crowns at the service of my friends, but if I were to send them to you, I should have them no longer."

HUNG OR NO DAY.—An English laborer in Cheshire, attempting to drown himself, an Irish reaper who saw him go into the water, leaped in after him, and brought him safe to shore. The fellow attempting it a second time, the reaper a second time got him out; but the laborer being determined to destroy himself, watched his opportunity, and hung himself behind the barn door. The Irishman observed him, but never offered to cut him down; when, several hours afterwards, the master coming into the barn-yard, asked him, "upon what ground he had suffered the poor fellow to hang there?" "Faith," replied Patrick, "I don't know what you mean by ground; I know I was so good to him that I fetched him out of the water two times, and I know too, he was wet through every rag, and I thought he hung himself up to dry, and you know I could have no right to prevent him."

A tradesman of the town of Stamford has adopted rather a novel mode of hastening his "long winded" customers to settle their accounts. In his window, in High-street, he has exposed a copy of the bills sent in to them, with the several items for which they are indebted to him; and we are told it has cleared his books of several items he never otherwise expected to receive.

MOHAMMED ALI.—I will tell you a story: I was born in a village in Albania, and my father had ten children, besides me who are all dead; but while living, not one of them contradicted me. Although I left my native mountains before I attained to manhood, the principal people in the place never took any step in the business of the commune, without previously inquiring what was my pleasure. I came to this country an obscure adventurer, and when I was yet but a bimbashi (captain), it happened one day that the commissary had to give each of the bimbashis a tent. They were all my seniors, and naturally pretended to a preference over me; but the officer said—"Stand you all by; this youth, Mohammed Ali, shall be served first;" and I advanced step by step, as it pleased God to ordain; and now here I am—(rising a little on his seat, and looking out of the window which was at his elbow, and commanded a view of the Lake Mareotis) —and now here I am. I never had a master, (glancing his eye at the tall commanding the imperial firman). —St. John's Travels.

THE FEMALE HEART.—There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, immutable affection. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unmixed and gushing tenderness the spell that once draws them forth is the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as woman's love. It matters not, whether it be for a husband or child, or sister or brother, it is the same [illegible] the same deep devotion [illegible] Do but give her one token of love, one kind word or one gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bond or hindrance. [illegible] in woman's love. [illegible] would rather be the idol of one [illegible] than the [illegible] of an [illegible].

BURYING ALIVE.

There are numerous authentic instances of premature interment on record in the medical works of the old countries, and if authorities were consulted, it is probable, that even in America, many of a similar character, might be found. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in this city, in the year 1793, we have every reason to believe, that many persons, suffering with the disease, were removed from their homes and interred before the vital spark had fled. So general was this desolating scourge, that those who officiated as undertakers, acted without any check or responsibility, and if in entering a house the door of which was marked with the fatal characters of the disease, the dying were taken with the dead, to avoid the trouble of a second visit, there was none to call them to account. Horrible, beyond measure, are the reflections which a recurrence to such scenes occasions. An intelligent French gentleman has furnished the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser with the following facts, relating to premature interments, collected from medical history.

"The diseases in which a partial and momentary suspension of life most often manifests itself, are Asphyxia, Hysterics, Lethargy, Hypochondria, Convulsions, Syncope, Catalepsis, excessive loss of blood, Tetanus, Apoplexy, Epilepsy and Ecstasy.

"Among many cases which have been recorded, the following are particularly striking:—

"Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scott, nick-named the subtle, was buried alive at Cologne, and that, recovering from this apparent death, he gnawed his hands and broke his head in his tomb.

At Toulouse, a lady having been buried in the church of the Capuchin friars with a diamond ring on her finger, a servant entered the vault to steal the ring, and, as the finger was swelled and the ring could not come off, he began cutting the finger; on hearing a loud shriek from the deceased, the thief fell senseless. At the time of morning prayers, the Monks, having heard some groans, found the lady alive and the servant dead. Thus death had her prey; there was but a change of victims.

"A street porter in Paris, having died at the Hotel Dieu, was carried with the other dead into the same grave; recovering his senses towards 11 at night, he tore open his winding sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at the door which was not opened to him without some difficulty, and took a new possession of his lodgings.

"In 1756, a woman in Paris was thought to be dead, and the body put on some straw with a taper at the feet; some young men who sat up round the corpse, in a frolic overturned the taper. This set the straw on fire. The deceased, whose body the flames now reached, uttered a piercing shriek. Timely assistance was rendered, and she so well recovered that, after her resurrection, she became the mother of several children.

"On the 21st of Nov. 1763, the able Prevot, well known for his literary productions, was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Being supposed dead, he was carried to the house of the mayor of the village and the magistrate directed a post mortem examination to be commenced. A piercing shriek uttered by the unfortunate man proved that he was alive. He expired under the scalpel.

"Dr. Deveaux, a surgeon of St. Come hospital in Paris, had a maid-servant who had three times been carried to burial. She did not recover her senses, the last time, till they were lowering the coffin into the grave. That woman having died anew, the body was kept six days lest they should have to bring her back a fourth time.

"A Mr. Rousseau, of Rouen, had married a young lady of fourteen, whom he left in perfect health at his starting on a short journey. After a few days, he heard that, unless he returned immediately, he would find his wife buried. On reaching home he saw the funeral ready.—In an agony of grief, he had the coffin removed to his room and uncovered. He placed the body on a bed and ordered twenty-five incisions to be made on it. At the twenty-sixth, probably deeper than the others, the deceased exclaimed. "How severely you hurt me!" Medical assistance was immediately given. The lady had afterwards twenty-six children.

"The wife of Mr. Duhamel, a celebrated lawyer, having been supposed dead twenty-four hours, the body was placed on a table for the purpose of preparing it for burial. Her husband strongly opposed it, not believing her dead.

To ascertain it, and knowing that she was very fond of the cymbal, and the tones which cymbal players sing, he called one. Upon hearing the instrument and the voice, the deceased recovered motion and speech. She survived her apparent death forty years.

"Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles V. and Philip II., after attending a Spanish grandee, thought him dead. Having obtained leave to examine the body, he had scarcely thrust the bistoury into it and opened the chest, when he perceived that the heart palpitated.

The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him as guilty of murder, the inquisitor as guilty of profaneness.—Through the intercession of the King he obtained to be merely condemned to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"In the sitting of the royal Academy of Medicine on the 10th of May, 1827, Mr. Chantourelle read a paper on the danger of hasty inhumations. This led to a discussion, in which M. Desgenettes stated that he had heard from Mr. Thouret who had superintended the removal of the human remains of the cemetery and the charnel house des Innocens, that many skeletons had been found in positions showing that the individuals had moved after their inhumation. Mr. Thouret had been so much struck with this that he had inserted in his will an article relating to his own interment."

NEW YORK POLICE—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

John McLean, one of the gentlemen of the Press was brought up for getting drunk on Sunday night, and further added to the enormity, by not getting sober before he was put to the bar.

Mag.—Well McLean, how came you to get drunk on Sunday?

McLean.—Because as yet honor pleases, I have no time to get drunk any other day. Bad luck to me, isn't Sunday a day of rest and its little rest I get any way, save when I am peaceably drunk, and then I can neither walk nor work, ate or drink, nor [illegible], and it's rated I am then, entirely, according to scripture, and if I'm right according to gospel, sure I'm not wrong according to law.

Mag.—Well, have you any money to pay your fine?

John.—Devil a cent, sir; I worked seventeen hours a day all last week, in turning a wheel for the printers, and I got but five dollars and my liberty of a Saturday night, for the reason, they said, I didn't make quite a week's work. Bad luck to me (said he, bursting into a laugh, but I'd like yer honor just to have one spell at that wheel—you'd say it was the most pressing and roundabout business you ever took in hand.

Mag.—I'll take your word for it—you may go; for your absence may, perhaps, delay the publication of some of the journals.

John.—Bad 'cess to me, but you're right—divil a paper could they get out at all without me. I see yer honor knows how to respect the liberty of the press. Good morning, and good many such to you.—Tran.

NUMBER OF A PERSON'S ANCESTORS.—To one who has not thought upon the subject, it is quite inconceivable how rapidly a person's lineal ancestors multiply every generation that he carries back the calculation. If one is asked how many great-great grandfathers he had, he will in all likelihood answer, "two," while in reality he had eight, if there have been no intermarriage of relations among his ancestors. Thus, every one has had two grandfathers, four great-grandfathers, eight great-great grandfathers, and sixteen great-great-great grandfathers; and fifteen generations back, he had no less than 15,384 male ancestors. Fifteen generations (allowing three generations in the century) will take us back to the period of the battle Bannockburn (1314); and allowing the population of Scotland at that time to have been 500,000, of whom 125,000, or one-fourth were able to bear arms, one's ancestors thus constituted about one-eighth part of the whole fighting men of Scotland; and as there were 30,000 on the field on that memorable and glorious day, every Scot living at the present period may lay claim to the honor of having had, in all probability one-eighth, or 1500 of those heroes his own lineal ancestors.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DUTCHMAN.—Mynheer Van Dunder, suddenly became a widower; and his small bones were carrying a mountain of fat, after the body of his spouse, when he puffed and panted along, in the arduous capacity of chief mourner. The bearers—for the coffin was carried on men's shoulders—not wishing to prolong the task, hastened on at a good smart pace, which so worried Mynheer, that his feelings were entirely suppressed. "Stop, gentlemens," said he, "stop, don't go so fasht, ish no better to make a toil of pleasure." Still, however, the carriers hurried on, till in turning an unlucky corner, some intervening obstacle, caught hold of the coffin and threw it to the ground; off flew the lid, and out rolled the good vrow, completely resuscitated by the shock; and demanding to know "what was the matter," in a tone of rage and amazement. Mynheer found the walk home less pleasant than he anticipated; and Mrs Van Dunder lived some years, to render him as happy as such a woman could. When her tongue rattled off volleys of torment, his pipe spoke volumes of peace and patience. At last, Van Dunder was again called upon to go through the ceremony of a burial; but before starting, he called the bearers aside and charged them upon the melancholy occasion: "Now mine coot friends, be pleashed to valk shlower as is much petter for us all; and, mine coot friends, let, me beseech you to be very particular in turning de corners!"—Lowell Journal.

A POSER.—A young preacher was employed by a relative who presides over the spiritualities of a parish at no great distance from Glasgow, to assist in the discharge of the laborious, and not unimportant duties of a pastor. The young man, on all occasions, displayed zeal in his endeavours to induce the dissenting parishioners to return within the walls of the Church. On one occasion, falling in with a decent matron attached to the Relief body, he, as usual, urged his claim upon her attendance at the parish kirk. The scruples of the old lady were not, however, so easily got over, and at last she pointedly told him, that she "didna like read sermons." "What would become of you, Janet," said the preacher, "if you were in England, where you would have read prayers?" "Hech, Sir!" said this modern Jenny Geddes, "I wonder what Jacob wad hae done if he had ha'en to read his prayers!" The reverend gentleman's endeavors to proselytize Janet were not repeated.

ONE ANSWER.—The older folks were talking of the Doncaster, when one turned to a listening child and said, "Did you ever see a man, Bobby?" "Yes," was the reply, "I have seen the aurora-bo [illegible]

Rural Economist.

Science of Agriculture.
The actions of poison on vegetable structure—rotation of crops.

The action of poisons on vegetables is analogous to that which they produce on animals. One class is corrosive, and destroys the tissue on which it acts; while another class is narcotic, and destroys vitality without producing any decided alteration on the tissue itself. It has been ascertained that nearly all substances which are poisonous to animals, are likewise so to vegetables, though the intensities of their several actions are different in the two kingdoms; but, besides these, there are many substances innoxious to animals, which are destructive to vegetable life. In fact, it should seem that almost every thing that vegetables can imbibe, is injurious to them, excepting water, the insipid earthy salts, carbonic acid, and other gases gums, and mucilaginous substances, and finally, certain animal matters when introduced in very weak solution. It has been supposed that the presence of a nervous system might be assumed to exist in vegetables, from the mode in which they are destroyed by narcotic poisons; but there is this remarkable difference in the mode in which these substances act on animals and on vegetables; on the former, they act by "sympathy," upon certain parts with which they have no immediate contact, while in the latter, they produce their effect only on those parts of the tissue into which they are introduced. In vegetables, also, all poisons exert their action upon the cellular tissue, while in the more complicated structure of the animal frame, different poisons will attack only particular tissues; which again seems to prove the existence of no more than one single faculty in vegetable life, as we concluded to be the case, from other consideration, in the beginning of this article. It is a curious fact in the action of vegetable poisons, that a plant may be killed by the poison which it has itself secreted, as a viper may be stung to death by its own venom. Hence it has been very generally noticed, that a soil in which any particular plant has grown, and into which it has consequently discharged the excretions of its roots, is rendered noxious to the growth of plants of the same or of allied species, though it be quite adapted to the support of other species. This fact is of the greatest importance in an economical point of view, as the whole theory of the rotation of crops may be considered to depend upon it. The discovery of this important step in agriculture was probably made by the Belgians; at least they have the merit of having developed the theory of it. Formerly it used to be said, that the whole secret of husbandry consisted in ploughing well, and in manuring well; but to these must now be added the equally important art of so arranging the cultivation of different crops that they may mutually assist each other, and thus enable the farmer to obtain the greatest possible annual return from the same land. The whole theory depends upon the fact, that all plants succeed badly upon lands which have lately borne crops of the same species as themselves, or even of the same genus, or of the same family. This effect is not owing to any exhaustion of the soil that must have taken place during the growth of the previous crop, but arises from a corruption of the soil, by the intermixture of vegetable excretions given out at the root, which excretions are always more deleterious to plants of the same kind than to others. It is even ascertained that the excretions of some plants are beneficial to the growth of others of a different family; the Leguminosae, for example, improving the soil for the Gramineae. Agriculturists have proposed various theories to account for the beneficial results obtained by a rotation of crops. Some have supposed that one species, by its denser foliage, chokes the weeds which otherwise would spring up, and assists the crop in exhausting the soil; others have attributed the improvement that has taken place to the remains of the previous crop, which they suppose may have acted as a manure; a third have said, that the roots of the different crops extend themselves to different depths, and so extract their nourishment from portions of the soil which do not interfere with each other; and lastly, it has been urged that plants of different families may possibly derive their nourishment from different materials. It may be true that some of these causes have a certain degree of influence as determining which may be the most proper plants for a rotation, but they can only be considered as of a secondary importance, when compared with that which relates to the deterioration of the soil, by its intermixture with the radical excretions of a previous crop. After enumerating some of the collateral circumstances which should direct the judgment of cultivators in selecting such plants as may be best adapted to a rotation of crops in any particular district, De Candolle proposes the following fundamental and physiological principles, which ought to be attended to where complete success is to be expected. First, a new crop ought never to succeed another of the same kind, unless under some very peculiar circumstances, as where the soil is annually renewed, or where it is naturally so fertile as to be capable of resisting the inconveniences which ordinarily result from such a system. Secondly, a new crop ought not to succeed another which has been raised from plants of the same family. A remarkable exception to this rule occurs in the practice adopted in the valley of the Garonne, where the soil admits of a biennial alteration between wheat and maize. Thirdly, all plants with acrid and milky juices injure the quality of the soil, and their remains should never be buried after the removal of a crop. Fourthly, plants with sweet and mucilaginous juices improve the soil for others of a different family. The chief of these are the Leguminosae, which are commonly adopted in practice for this purpose.—Foreign Quarterly Review.

Curtis's Turnep Drill.

This instrument, invented by James Curtis of this town, and a description of which we promised a week or two ago, is made in the following manner: It is in fact a wheelbarrow, with the circumference or periphery of the wheel mitred or bevelled on each side to an edge. On one side of the wheel is a circular box, say eight inches in diameter. The centre of this box coincides with the centre of the wheel, and the shaft passes through it in its passage through the wheel. In the side of the circular box is a hole in which the seed is put, and which is stopped by a cork. The circumference of this box is perforated with small holes at regular distances, out of which a seed or two drops as the wheel revolves. In order to conduct the seed to its proper place, a gutter is fastened to the main frame of the barrow. It runs along under the circular box, one side touching and rubbing slightly the main wheel, until it comes to the edge or circumference on the back side, it then crooks round so that the end of the spout is directly over the drill or rut which this wheel has made, and the seed drops into it. A rake, and roller, if you please to add one, follows after and covers it. The wheel is pushed forward as you push a wheelbarrow, and a little experience or practice will enable you to make straight and equidistant rows. On this principle, a common wheelbarrow may be converted into a drill by having the wheel so fixed that it may be taken out and a circular box slipped over the axle tightly, and screwed on to the wheel.—Maine Farmer.

THE TURNEP FLY.—We some time ago mentioned, (says the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,) in regard to avoiding the attacks of the turnep fly, that a farmer completely succeeded in avoiding them for many years, by rubbing, keeping and sowing his turnep seed among flour of sulphur. Since the turnep insect is attached to the turnep seed, it is clear that the sulphur must have destroyed them. This attachment of the nidus of the insect to the seed is a very remarkable circumstance, and requires farther investigation than the experiments above related, to establish the fact as a general one.

Curwen observes that "the best preventives against fleas in hogs, lice in cattle, and ticks in sheep, are corn meal and good care." Hickory ashes thrown upon swine, not only assist in destroying fleas, but in removing cutaneous diseases, by causing the animals to rub themselves frequently.—N. Y. Farmer.

To kill Rats or Crows.

"Bruise half an ounce of nux vomica, and soak it 24 hours in warm water; then add four quarts of corn, and soak it 12 hours:—then sow the corn on the ground immediately after planting."—Genesee Farmer.

Notice.

TO JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS.—Two or three good workmen, who can come well recommended for their industry and sober habits, can have constant employment and good wages, if immediate application is made. I would like to have one hand who is capable of carrying on a shop, and acting as foreman, as my health does not permit me to attend as closely to business as is necessary.
Apply to BARTLET SEARCY, Gunsmith, Lexington, Ky.
june 21—6t

Rattinets.

AN extensive assortment, comprising all the usual colours imported particularly for Carriage makers.
Also, CLOTHS, of various qualities and colours, for Carriage linings. For sale by ISAAC BARTON, No. 38 South Second st. Philadelphia.
june 21—3m

Deafness.

THE sense of hearing may be benefited in many cases where the usual remedies for deafness have been tried, and have failed in producing the desired effect, by a delicate and frequent immission of Galvanic Electricity into the diseased organ.

The nerves and other organic forms that constitute the internal ear, can be more readily approached by this agent, than by any other curative influence—and through them the brain and in cases where the parts (particularly the nerves) are not greatly injured by disease, much can be done in the way of renovating them to the exercise of their wanted office.

Where there is evidence of nervous debility throughout the system, a constitutional action upon the brain, and [illegible] upon the [illegible] generally, can be effected by the highly [illegible] influence, [illegible] recently discovered modes, void of the slightest degree of pain, through the olfactory and auditory nerves, and those of the tongue and mouth.

In cases where the morbid state of the auditory nerves constitutes the principal cause of deafness, and where they are in a very torpid condition, it is of primary importance to have them acted on by two fold way at the same instant, viz. directly through the external openings of the ear, and indirectly through the other nerves, [illegible]

That class of invalids who labour under the inconvenience of deafness, are respectfully informed that the undersigned, if called on, will apply the Galvanic influence to their cases upon his new principle, and give the [illegible]
DANIEL HARRINGTON, S. E. corner of Arch and Sixth street.
june 21—6t

Look at This.

A REMEDY for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.—Doctor Graham's German Patent Universal Balsam of Life, prepared by himself and sold by his agents throughout the several kingdoms of [illegible] and Italy, and now the attention of the American public is called to an article which (in the humble opinion of the subscriber) is far superior in its medical qualities to any other article ever offered in these United States. The Balsam [illegible] and all kinds of pulmonary complaints [illegible]. Also, colds, coughs, and sore throats, [illegible] all the various [illegible]
D. W. ROGERS.
No. 1 Water street, New York, General Agent in America, from whom Apothecaries and Merchants from all parts of the country may receive supplies [illegible]

Yellow Springs Hotel,
And Boarding House.

MRS. HOLMAN, the proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she has opened her house, for the reception of company the present season, and pledges herself that no pains shall be wanting on her part, to render comfortable [illegible] for the benefit of their health—[illegible] [illegible]
A daily conveyance will commence running to her house, on the 20th inst. by the Columbia Rail road, in a splendid car, within 12 miles, where they will be met by a splendid four horse coach and conveyed to the Springs, through in about 6 hours.—Offices in Philadelphia, at White Swan, Race street, and Red Lion, Market street above 6th street. Fare through $1 25. Hours of starting 7 o'clock, going and returning.
june 14—6m

Marshall's Worm Syrup,
AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

IS recommended to all parents, nurses and others, who have the management of children, as the most safe and effectual worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

The symptoms denoting the existence of worms are indigestion, with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard, full, and tense belly, with occasional griping and pains about the navel, heat and itching sensation about the rectum, the eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth and starting during sleep, attended with slow fever.

When these symptoms occur, the worm syrup, if taken according to the directions, will afford relief, destroying the worms and the mucous or slimy matter in which they are involved, and thereby preventing their reproduction.

The proprietor, with a full knowledge of all the different medicines in use for the destruction of worms, can confidently recommend this syrup as the most safe and effectual vermifuge at present known, being entirely free from those deleterious articles, pink root, and other dangerous drugs which are sometimes used, and which give rise to vertigo, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, &c.

This syrup, besides being a safe and active vermifuge, is agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take it; whereas all the worm medicines at present in use are so nauseous and disagreeable, that it is difficult to persuade children to take them.

This medicine is also happily calculated for preventing and removing many other disorders to which children in their early infancy are most liable, such as bowel or summer complaints, diarrhoea or looseness, vomiting and purging. It is recommended with the assurance, that much good may be derived from its use; while, from its simplicity and innocence, it cannot do any harm.

Prepared and sold at Marshall's drug and chemical store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.

To guard against spurious imitations, the written signature of the proprietor will be placed on each bottle, without which none will be genuine.
june 14—3m

MARSHALL'S
Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,
FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine; and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Leg, Eruptions on Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, scorbutic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup, prepared by the new process, over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States.
june 7—3m

Patent Fly Net.
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty, durability and expense, exceeds every thing of the kind ever offered to the public.
Apply to HENRY KOEN, No. 22 N. 3d street.

N. B.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. may 31—4m*

PLATINA POINTS.

PLATINA LIGHTNING ROD POINTS,
CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail by GEO. RUSSELL,
No. 19 North Sixth street, opposite South Alley.
Also, as usual, a general assortment of watches, jewelry, spectacles silver ware, &c.
Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted, and Glasses fitted to Spectacles. june 7—4t*

Dr. Thayer's
Improved Vegetable Family Pills.

THESE Pills are wholly of vegetable preparation, and are a substitute generally for Calomel and Jalap, and according to the opinion of those Physicians who are acquainted with their operation, are preferable to any preparation of the kind now in use. They are an excellent remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, indigestion, and all bilious complaints, costiveness, &c. For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of 2d and Market streets, and E. PRYOR, S. E. corner of Front and Green streets.
june 7—2m

CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.
A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a convenient application which can always be at hand when accidents occur, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the introduction of the above preparation, as possessing all the qualities here described, and with much pleasure refers to the faculty and public, as a safe, pleasant, and efficacious application for all external irritable wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, its application has been productive of so much benefit, and it is confidently recommended to the public as an article upon whose virtues they can confidently rely. Mild, soothing and gentle in its effects, it is peculiarly applicable where it allays the heat and irritation of the parts, in a short time, and quickly induces the healing process.

Every family in the city and country should supply themselves with this preparation, it is superior to most of the ointments which are intruded upon the public, and may be advantageously employed in all cases where a mild and emollient application is required.

It is neatly put up in boxes and jars, at 50 and 25 cents each. Prepared and sold only at GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.

As there may be attempts of imitation, the proprietor will affix his signature as a guarantee of its genuineness.
jan. 30, 1834—eotf

Cancer and Scrofula,
OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many profess to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.—The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been excited in the commencement, prove fallacious in the issue, and the disorders aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general assert, that they know of no cure, all they can do is to cut or burn them out; but in a large majority of cases these methods prove wholly abortive. They return with accelerated violence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice.—The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. Ulcers of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are likewise cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by this medicine are here submitted in confirmation of its past efficacy.

Certificates of names of those cured of the above diseases—Catharine Lewis cured of a bad cancer in her breast.—Elizabeth Reynault cured of a cancer on her face.—Mrs. Read cured of a very bad cancer in her breast and under the arm: residence in New Jersey.——Mrs Flack cured of a very bad cancer in her breast do.——Sarah Harris cured of a cancer under her arm do.——Sarah Green cured of a cancer on the side of her face, do.——Mrs. Beasley cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——Elizabeth Scroggy cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——M. Gracy, cured of the cancer, do.——Mr. Bowen cured of a cancer on his lip, Philadelphia county.——Catharine Ritter cured of a cancer in her breast do.——Mrs. Broadnax cured of a cancer, Bucks county.——Joseph Livesey cured of a cancer on his nose, Philadelphia county.——Geo. W. Smyth cured of a cancer on his back, Philadelphia county.——Thomas Fitzgerald's daughter cured of the King's Evil, Philadelphia.——Owen Edward's son cured of the King's Evil, do.——Joseph L. [illegible] cured of the King's Evil on the side of his face, Philadelphia county.——Samuel Roger's child cured of the King's Evil on her neck, do.——Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil, N. Jersey.——Ezekiel Mount cured of the King's Evil, do.——Richard Newman cured of a sore leg, Philadelphia.——Sarah Gaver cured of a sore ankle.

All applications made to the subscriber in either of the above diseases will be carefully attended to. Residence on the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, three and a half miles from Philadelphia. All letters must be direct ed, post paid, to the subscriber, Frankford, Philada. co. Pa. july 27,—3t—eow1y WILLIAM DOVER.

TAYLOR & MASON'S
Unequalled and Inimitable
CHALLENGE
BLACKING.

FROM the numerous varieties of Blacking now before the Public, it may be fairly questioned whether there is any need to add to the number. It must be admitted, however, that much of the article vended under the title of "Blacking" is ill deserving of the name, even in its literal sense, and possesses very little of the quality desired and required.

Under these circumstances, the Manufacturers feel confident that the Public will properly estimate the value of an article which shall combine all the essential qualities of Blacking, without any of the objections and disadvantages attending the subject of complaint and inconvenience.

From the very great encomiums bestowed upon the
CHALLENGE BLACKING
By all who have used it, the Manufacturers are justified in offering it as
Superior to any thing of the kind ever introduced to the American Public!
TAYLOR & MASON
Challenge the Union
To produce an article equal to this, in any of the requisite qualities of such a composition.

STORE KEEPERS and Vendors in general, will find it to be so decidedly superior, that they may with confidence and pleasure recommend it; and CONSUMERS will realize a considerable Saving of Time, Money and Labour, in the use of it.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on more advantageous terms, than by any other House in the trade.

Orders for exportation fulfilled with promptitude and despatch.

MANUFACTORY,
No. 95 Callowhill Street, below Third.

Needles.

JAMES WALTON, No. 12 Potter Lane, Philadelphia, running from Third to Bread street, and between Arch and Race streets, the only importer of James Smith & Sons' Needles.—Thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received an extensive assortment of needles, [illegible] and silver eyed sharps and betweens, [illegible], sail makers, milliners, glovers, bead, [illegible], netting, rug and surgeons needles, [illegible], plated and steel bodkins, &c. &c. ap 12—3mo

Carpet Manufactory,

NO. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable carpets are wove of different patterns in the handsomest style. Also, ready made carpets kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.
Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
The subscriber also informs the public in general, that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.
Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.
N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing carpeting of superior quality.
JOSEPH SWARTZ.
ap 19—3mo

Dr. Mead's
Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver, known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, sallowness of the countenance, and frequently accompanied with nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy; which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.

Sold in New York, by Hull and Brown, 128 Maiden-lane, who are the sole agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore by C. and D. and S. Kurtz, by G. H. Keele, and H. Price; in Alexandria, by William Stabler, in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by S. B. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kinsom and Treadwell; and by most of the druggists throughout the United States. mar 29—6t. o

Gum Elastic Patent Truss.

DR. J. J. HEINTZELMAN, informs those labouring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, (Rupture,) and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his late improved Truss, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which male, female and children are subject, are to be had at his Office, 153 N. Ninth st., where professional attention will be given to their application, in all cases without additional charge.

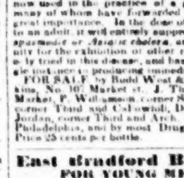
As regards the true surgical principles of a proper constructed Truss, for the radical cure of Hernia, he feels satisfied of the correctness upon which this one is constructed, as tested by experience, which thousands afflicted with this dangerous malady, can bear testimony to its efficacy.

J. J. H. also adds, with pleasure, that he has obtained the united support of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty in the United States, to whom he will, with pleasure, refer.—Deeming it unnecessary here to set forth any further proof or advantages of its superiority to any other Truss in use, the Inventor will give a certificate, if required, on time, to exchange or refund the money within the specified time, if not approved of. may 17—6t

New and Fashionable
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.—Rich Coral Necklaces, gold, do. various patterns, Ear rings, Breast pins and Finger rings, in great variety. A very handsome assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver L'Epine, Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Mantel Time Pieces, Musical Boxes, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c. &c.
E. P. LESCURE,
No. 76 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.
N. B.—Bead bags of various colours and patterns. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted.
may 17—6m

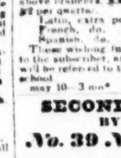
REMOVAL.
R. & W. Wilson,



INFORM their customers and the public, that they have removed their Store from the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry st. (where they will continue to manufacture every thing in their line of business,) to the N. W. corner of Fifth and North street, between Market and Arch sts., where they keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, a handsome assortment of fashionable Silver Plate, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Also, a great variety of Plated Ware of their own importing, such as Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks, plated on steel, Britannia Ware, &c., all of which will be sold at a trifling advance. may 17—3m

TO THE LADIES.



MISSES JOHNSONS', No. 266 Chesnut street, have received, by the late arrivals, a large assortment of Leg. Tuscan, and a variety of French Braids, of superior quality.
Also, an assortment of Paris Hats and Bonnets, among which is a new style of Travelling Bonnet.
Also, one case of Berlin Straws; 1 do. fine English, do.
may 24—tf

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam and Health Restorative, a safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Colic, Vomiting, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Head ache, &c.; and that frequent and fatal malady among children, termed cholera infantum or summer complaint. It is very pleasant to the taste, and will readily be taken by children. Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have furnished certificates detailing cases of great importance. In the dose of two or three table spoonfuls to an adult, it will generally suppress the spasms attending the spasmodic or Asiatic cholera, and thereby afford an opportunity for the exhibition of other remedies. It has been repeatedly tried in this disease, and has never been known to fail in a single instance in producing immediate relief.

FOR SALE by Budd West & Co. No. 249, and J. C. Jenkins, No. 107 Market st., J. Thompson corner Second and Market, P. Williamson corner Second and Almond, Reckert, corner Third and Callowhill, Dr. Dodson, 44 South Fourth, Jordan, corner Third and Arch, and Second and Christian sts. Philadelphia, and by most Druggists in the United States.—Price 25 cents per bottle. may 1—6m

East Bradford Boarding School,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

THIS Institution, is in a healthy, pleasant and retired situation, two and a half miles south of West Chester.
Branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of maps and Globes, Arithmetic, History, Botany, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Also Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, plane and spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Navigation, Differential and Integral Calculi, with their application to Mechanics, &c. &c.
Terms for Boarding, and instruction in any or all of the above branches, $30 per quarter, of twelve weeks, washing, $2 per quarter.

Latin, extra per quarter,	$5 00
French, do.	6 00
Spanish, do.	6 00

Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, and directed to West Chester post office, will be referred to those who have had or have students in the school.
JOSEPH C. STRODE.
may 10—3 mo*

SECOND STREET HOUSE,
BY GEORGE VOGEL,
No. 39 North Second Street,
Philadelphia. aug 3, '33—1y

To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber, desirous of having a few boys in his family for private tuition, would respectfully suggest to parents and others, that as he intends devoting his whole time and attention to a small number of pupils, who will hold the same free and affectionate intercourse with his family, which they enjoy in their own—that governing them exclusively, by motives of exalted and generous action elicited from their own bosoms, that being subjected to mild yet firm control, and from his unceasing supervision of those under his charge, not only when engaged in study, but also during the hours of recreation, thus furnishing opportunities for giving a right direction to character, he flatters himself that his school possesses advantages not to be obtained where larger numbers are congregated, or where different regulations exist. These, added to an experience acquired from years of close application as a teacher, may perhaps be considerations rendering his school worthy the attention and patronage of parents.

The school is located in Frankford, 5 miles from Philadelphia, which village, on account of its proximity to the city, its ready access by means of tri-daily stages, the famed salubrity of its air, the beauty of its situation, and other circumstances, point it out as peculiarly eligible for the purposes above indicated.

The branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, History, Botany, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Book Keeping, by single and double entry, drawing and painting in water colours.

Also, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Astronomy, Navigation, and the Latin language.

TERMS.—For boarding, tuition, &c. of boys over 13 years of age, $30 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance. For boys under that age, $25 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance. Washing, 37½ cents per dozen. Fuel for the season, $1. Books and stationary at the usual prices.
JOHN G. LEWIS, Frankford, Pa.
REFERENCES.—Isaac Pearson, James L. Porter, Elijah Weaver, C. F. Iddings, A. Okie, R. Lake, Philadelphia; J. V. Custer, Kensington; Joseph Rogers, near Evesham, N. J.
june 7—6t*

The Cheapest
Beaver Hat and Cap Manufactory in the United States.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND, practical Hat manufacturer, would acquaint his friends and the public, that his stock, consisting of gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Otter, Fur, Seal, and Cloth, Fancy Travelling Caps, Youth's Hats and Caps of every description, will be sold by him at lower prices (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than are usually charged by the majority of dealers.

C. F. R. feels induced to make this additional statement in order to induce the public to inspect and ascertain the benefits he is enabled to propose, from the whole of his goods being manufactured under his immediate direction. These advantages cannot in truth be offered by three retail stores in this city, [illegible] by manufacturers.

C. F. R. feels assured, that his extensive dealings, his knowledge and experience in the raw materials—his mode of giving encouragement to superior workmen, together with his own personal attention, will be sufficient to evince to the public his power and determination to furnish them in the best style, with a superior article.

No one shall have occasion to doubt, who will take the trouble of examining for themselves.

All Hats sold by him, will be warranted water proof, and to retain their shape and colour.

Country merchants, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as they will purchase from the manufacturer, and therefore have but one profit to pay.

The Trade will be furnished with Hats in the rough, of every description, at least 10 per cent. lower than they can be bought elsewhere in the city.

Shipping merchants, and those who buy for Mexico and South American markets, may have Hats and Trimmings of every description, put up at a short notice, in the best manner, at prices as low as any manufactory in the country.

Fancy Fur Muffs, Pelerines, Boas, Tippets, &c.
TO TRAVELLERS.—This day received, an assortment of Leather Hat Covers—a superior article.
Terms cash, or city acceptances.
CHARLES F. RAYMOND, 104 Chesnut street.
june 7—6t

Bowell Complaint and Cholera
Morbus, cured by Dr. Henry's Compound.

THE dangerous, and too often fatal effects arising from a too prolonged treatment of these complaints, have induced the proprietor to introduce this preparation, which will be found one of the most valuable ever prescribed, and we hope, no doubt, if well known, be the means of saving the lives of thousands, who annually fall a sacrifice to them. Its effects are so powerful and certain, that from 1 to 6 doses in any stage of the complaint will perform an effectual cure.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by Chas. Barnard, Market st. west of Schuylkill Sixth; Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; Alex. Harper, No. 453 Market st.; and Wm. Baker, 16 North Fifth street. june 14—3m

Wanted,

ONE or two apprentices between 14 and 16 years of age, to the Oak Coopering business. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply at No. 131 South Water street.
june 14—3t*

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following articles of Gum Elastic:—
For Cloth Boots or Shoes, saturated and connected with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.
For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the foundation of machine and other cards.
For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, excluding Wooden and other Pegs, &c.
Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.
SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
No. 13 North Seventh street.
april 5—tf

Jacob Sennett,

Brass, Steel, Cane and Reed Manufacturer,
No. 165 N. SECOND STREET,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, recommend them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. They have been tried in some of the largest manufactories in the U. States, and approved of by all; he warrants them to be superior both for working free and durability to the reeds or slays made upon the old plan.
Also a general assortment suitable for country work, always on hand.
The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city. april 5—3mo

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.
N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 20—tf T. S.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.
All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press; with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. mar 8—3mo

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz.

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia,
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina,
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia,
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.
Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—1y

Patent Lamps.

JACOB KEIM invites the attention of the public to his newly invented hanging lamps, for which he has received a patent, on account of its superior advantages over all other lamps, for economy and brilliancy, and being so constructed as to burn as long as the least quantity of oil or wick remains.
These lamps (much approved) may be obtained at John Harned's, 330 Market street, below 10th, or at the manufactory, House's Court, Cherry, below 9th street, north side. ap 12—6mo

Improved Compound Chlorine
TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque, of Paris, was an addition to the resources of medicine of the utmost importance as a neutralizing agent.
To counteract at once the principle of decay, which commencing imperceptibly, slowly gathers strength, and finally destroys, is the important service which can be derived from the use of the Chloride of Soda, when administered with skill and care. The decay of the Teeth being, in the great majority of cases, the result of neglect and a gradual accumulation of the principle above alluded to, it became obvious, from the earliest experiments, that the Chloride was the proper remedy and preferable to powders, dentifrices, &c. of whatever kind or pretention. By a chemical analysis, it will be found that the greater proportion of the Chloride Compounds so extensively in use, do not contain a particle of the Chloride of Soda, on the agency of which their efficacy must necessarily depend.

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralizing all that is offensive in the mouth and breath, removing soreness and sponginess of the gums, destroying the taint of tobacco, or any other effluvia from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the various commendatory notices and recommendations it has received.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Rushton and Aspinwall, No. 81 William st., and 110 Broadway, N. York. Prepared, No. 45 Maiden Lane, N. York, and sold in Philadelphia by their agents, Samuel P. Griffitts, Chesnut street; Frederick Brown, do.; Charles Ellis, do.; at Hart's Bazaar, Reeve and Smith, Market street; Fred'k Klett, corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.; E. and C. Yarnall's; A. S. and E. Roberts, and Wm. and L. Krumbhaar. mar 8—6mo

Reuben Manley,

STOCK and Exchange Broker, North West Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets.
BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia,
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina,
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia,
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Road, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.
Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms.
P. S. Broken Bank Notes bought. ap 12—3mo*

Musical Tuition.

MRS. STANLEY would respectfully announce her removal to No. 71 Locust street, (opposite the Musical Fund Hall) where she continues to give instructions on the Piano Forte, and in Singing.
The uniform success which has attended her professional exertions during the seven years in which she has taught in this city, encourages her to hope for a continuance of patronage. References can be given to her numerous pupils. mar 29—3mo

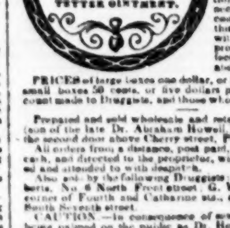
Philadelphia Eye Infirmary,
32 South Seventh, one door below Chesnut.

THE object of this Infirmary, is expressly for the treatment of the eye and ear. Persons labouring under affections of those organs, will there receive the fullest attention.
Artificial eyes neatly adapted when desired. may 3—3m*

To the Afflicted.
Philadelphia Thomsonian Infirmary.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Thomsonian Infirmary and Boarding house, at No. 235 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth street, North side.
The location is central and airy, the house large and convenient for boarders and patients, and for the practice of Vegetable Medicine and Vapour Bath on the Thomsonian system.
This Infirmary established by the sanction, and under the particular patronage of Dr. Samuel Thomson, will have no connection with the pretended improvements on his practice and patent. From our long and intimate acquaintance with the founder, and of his unparalleled success in the healing art, we are conscious of the great superiority of his system over all others, and shall rigidly adhere to its principles.
The Ladies' department will be attended by a female of experience in the practice.
Terms will be moderate, and every attention given to render patients comfortable.
Advice given at their office in the same building, without charge.
Dr. Thomson's Medicines wholesale and retail.
Also, Thomson's "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician," for sale at their store No. 235 Market street.
CHARLES A. PLUMMER,
FREDERICK PLUMMER,
General Agents for Pennsylvania.
P. S.—Medicine and Books as above; also, at their Store in Shippen, between Front and Second street. may 3—3m

George W. Ash,
DENTIST,
No. 200 North Sixth Street,
ap 19—3mo Philadelphia.



TETTER
Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Grubs on the face; and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell,) at No. 65 North 8th the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Snyder & Roberts, No. 6 North Front street, G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts., and J. Gardom, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the public, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

"This is to certify, that my son William was afflicted with the Tetter for about eighteen months. It commenced on the calves of his legs, and on his arms, and spread nearly all over his body. Owing to its incessant itching, he could scarcely get any rest, more especially at night, when he was in bed.—When the scabs were removed by his scratching, blood oozed from the wounds, to which his clothes adhered, and the removal of which, caused him much pain and increased his suffering. From a healthy child he became sickly, and much reduced in flesh. I had nearly despaired of his recovery, as his complaint had baffled the skill of an experienced physician, and could find no benefit from the various medicines prepared for the like complaint. At last I had recourse to "Dr. Abraham Howell's Tetter Ointment," which, to my great satisfaction, had the desired effect; and in a short time it entirely cured him. It is upwards of a year since he was cured, and there is no appearance of the complaint returning.
Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, 1833. CHALKLEY BAKER."
ap 19—3mo

MALIGNANT CHOLERA,
Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhoea, or Summer Complaint Cured.

THE medicine, which by several years experience and trial in many thousand cases, has become celebrated as a most certain remedy for the above diseases, generally affording relief in a few hours at farthest, and frequently in a few minutes, and which is found equally effectual for grown persons or infants, continues to be sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM BAKER, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, sole agent for the proprietor.—Price 25 cents per bottle. It is important for families and individuals, especially travellers, to keep this medicine constantly on hand, as a guard against the sudden attack of Cholera Morbus and Malignant Cholera—the latter especially being so sudden in its attacks, and rapid in its progress, as to become incurable before a physician can be obtained. may 31—3m

Wholesale and Retail Bedding
WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post bedsteads, Field post do. French do. pew and settee cushions; the best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers, by the sack or single pound; curled hair, moss and cattail by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.
N. B. Old hair matrasses repaired. (All goods bought at this store will be warranted.) E. CLARK.
feb 15—1y*

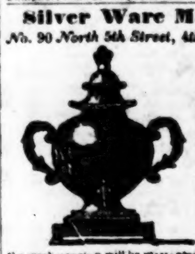
Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Aether,
Chromic Yellow,	Spts. Nitre, dulc.
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alum,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber,

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass, Refined Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Silver Ware Manufactory,
No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

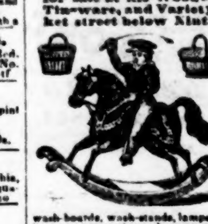


THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.
Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.
Relieving that the quality and prices of their wares will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.
nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 233 Market street below Ninth,



Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Lewort, maple sugar, &c. per and table linen, superior article, thread spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brushes, whisks, rugs & carpets, drab cloth, and flannel, woollen stockings, herbs and garden seeds. He has also a large assortment of house keeping articles, viz: cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes horses, clothes lines, and clothes baskets, wash-boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel-rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, coffee-mills, maple tubs, trays, matts, Boston rocking-chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, hair brooms, lamps and stone-ware, and shad-roasters on an improved plan. CEDAR WARE, or bathing tubs, wash-tubs, butter tubs and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, umbrellas, trunks, &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.
By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of [illegible] irons, spire mills, furnaces, brass and copper wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality of Britannia ware, as urns, coffee pots, &c.
House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of house keeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient in supplying themselves with every necessary article.

Cedar Bathing Tubs.
As the subscriber carries on the coopering business extensively, he is determined to sell Bathing Tubs very low, from 3 to 12 dollars, warranted to be well made and well seasoned. Builders and others are requested to call and see the article. mar 15—tf

James Fife & Son,
REED MAKERS,
South side of Germantown Road, between Coates and Brown, below Madison, in Tenth [illegible].

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. and have on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving in general. Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for Country Merchants on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.
Also, a few 1000 first quality New Orleans canes on hand and for sale. Reeds of every description made to order.
mar 15, '34—1y

PERFUMERY.

WHOLESALE and retail Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 84 South Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.
L. W. GLENN respectfully informs Druggists, Perfumers, Country Merchants and Dealers generally, that he has always on hand a large assortment of perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps of the very first quality, and at prices as low as they can be purchased elsewhere. L. W. G. invites the [illegible] to an inspection of his goods, among which are—
[illegible] doz. superior cologne water, in fancy vials; 30 doz. do. do. in pint bottles; 150 doz. do. in long plain pint bottles; 100 doz. Lavender water, half pint do.; 75 do. Florida do.; 100 do. 80 do. do. halfs; 25 do. honey do. do. do.; 300 do. highly purified Bears' oil, in oz. vials; 50 doz. Indian oil for gradually colouring the hair; 50 do. do. dye for colouring hair in 8 hours, without staining the skin; 500 doz. pomatum in pots; 150 do. improved milk of roses, in half oz. vials; 30 do. Mathew's freckle wash; 25 do. cosmetic cold cream; 50 do. rouge of tourte; 36 do. rouge in boxes; 500 do. cosmetic toiletpowder; 250 do. assorted extracts or essences; 2,500 do. fancy soaps of the finest quality, and of various perfumes; 250 do. fine pearl powder; 40 cases perfumed soap in bars; 8 cases Marseilles orange flower water; 300 doz. chloride tooth wash; 300 do. court plaisters; 200 do. Preston salts and oil of roses; 150 do. carbonic dentifrice; shaving cakes and soap in pots; lip salve; vegetable soap; durable ink; and [illegible] &c. &c.
N. B. Any article purchased at this establishment which does not give satisfaction, may be returned. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. jan 11—6m

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form with complete success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.
A superior style of running hand, round, text or letter hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank books, and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, laboring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the rapidity and ease of any other taught in the Union.
Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL, R. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.
An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.
The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.
Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—Ladies write in separate Rooms. feb 8—tf

NORTH & WARREN'S
SUPERIOR AMERICAN

RED AND BLACK INK,
Powders and Liquid Inks, warranted permanent, manufactured only by Richard North, Jr. No. 1 Franklin Place, opposite the Athenian Buildings, two doors from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the separate advantages combined, which have been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various articles of the kind that have been prepared in these states, or imported from Europe. It is confidently relied upon that a single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of such general convenience to travellers, and particularly on voyages,) will prove their superiority over any of the present in use.

It is recommended to merchants and others, who will find, on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black ink is required for deeds and other durable writings, this composition will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country or imported from Europe. jan 11—6m

George P. Schively,
CUTLER
AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No. 35 South Eighth st. one door below Chesnut.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing and has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, such as—Amputating, Trepanning, Pocket, Lithotomy, Obstetrical, Air Pumps, Cupping, Teeth Instruments, &c. and would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he is determined that all of his work shall be of superior quality and at fair prices.
N. B. An assortment of fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. on hand. feb 6—

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 2d street, to No. 195 Market street, 2d door below 5th, north side, where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, consisting in part the following, viz—Black Gros de Swiss, [illegible] string; Gros de Naples, Pouls de Soie; assorted colours Florences; gros de Naples and Pouls de Soie; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves; a handsome assortment of Hernani, Silk, Muslin and gauze Shawls, new styles; Blond and Gauze Veils; Gauze and Gros de Naples Handkerchiefs; Satins and Taffeta Ribbons, from 1½ to 20, new styles Belt Ribbons, Black Bombazeen, English and French [illegible].
Also, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery, new styles, together with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all of which they will sell low on accommodating terms.
mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & GOLDSMIT.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

IF NATHAN CHEEN, formerly of East Goshen, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania, or MARY his wife, (formerly Mary Megowan) be living, or if any of their children, or their lawful heirs be living, they will find it to their interest in applying to the subscriber with proper authority and proofs, by letter, or in person, at Concord Meeting house office, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania.
ROLPH C. MARSH,
Executor of John Megowan, late of Concord, deceased.
may 10—6t*

A. Baton, Jr.

JEWELLERY Manufactory, No. 12 Franklin Place, running from Chesnut to Market, between 3d and 4th.
A. B. Jr. has constantly on hand a general assortment of fine and common Jewellery, of all patterns, which he will sell at moderate prices, together with a general assortment of [illegible], &c. &c.
The full value will be allowed for old jewellery, and old gold of all kinds, either in cash or in payment for articles.
feb 1—6mo